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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW.

Cantaloupes began to roll from the Imperial Valley of California during the week ending May 26. That section usually furnishes two-fifths of the national supply, or 10,000–12,000 carloads. Smaller acreage this season in many States indicates a lighter total output than last year, which was the record season thus far. Heavier movement of strawberries, watermelons, cabbage, and potatoes caused the week's shipments of 13 products to exceed 10,000 cars. Most wholesale markets declined under heavier arrivals, new potatoes especially selling lower. Best barreled apples strengthened as the available supplies of good stock decrease.

Most killing classes of cattle at Chicago made rather sharp price advances during the week of May 21–26 with fat she stock reaching new high levels for the season. The recent upturns in sheep and lambs were lost and in many cases additional declines occurred. Spring lambs predominated in lamb receipts. Hog prices continued to sag and killing quality was plainer than recently.

Demand for fresh meats was somewhat below normal. Beef prices were firm to higher, pork weak to lower, and mutton uneven.

Tentative beef specifications have been distributed with a view to standardizing classes and grades of beef. Numerous requests have been received for this sort of material, and while intended for the use of Government purchasing departments it is expected that commercial concerns will also find them useful.

The commercial strawberry crop is forecast at 264,801,700 quarts, as compared with 260,814,300 quarts in 1922, and with 191,921,400 quarts of 1921. This forecast includes the early, intermediate, and late crops.

The late commercial crop of strawberries is forecast at 63,922,500 quarts, compared with 59,314,000 quarts in 1922 and with 57,419,000 quarts in 1921. New Jersey leads the late States with a crop forecast at 11,734,200 quarts; Michigan is next with 11,251,200 quarts.

Butter markets were weak during the week ending May 26 and prices declined 2½ to 3¢. Production is increasing, but quality and price are not such that dealers feel storing is safe. Current receipts are beginning to show grass flavor. Undergrades are more plentiful due to presence of spring flavor defects. Small quantities were imported.

Cheese markets were steady, but trading was irregular, following advances in price early in the week. The undertone of the market was more or less unsettled, as there are fairly large quantities of winter and early spring cheese to be disposed of before the storing of cheese begins. Receipts at Wisconsin warehouses are beginning to show full grass flavor. Cheese shipped to England in March and returned is finding ready outlets.

Cotton markets witnessed substantial advances in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts, registering gains of nearly 1¾¢ per pound. The advance was largely attributable to continued cool and wet weather in the cotton-growing States. Reports indicated a better inquiry for spot cotton.

Grain prices suffer sharp decline. Futures lowered by improved weather conditions and lack of export demand. Cash wheat prices lowered with futures and lack of flour demand. Demand for coarse grains also falling off.

Light movement continues to be ruling factor in hay market. Demand very limited and probably would not absorb increased receipts except at lower prices. Alfalfa movement delayed by cool and wet weather.

Feed prices showed further recessions especially linseed-oil meal which declined from $4–$5 per ton. Excellent pasturage conditions materially affected the demand and were responsible for dull and inactive markets. Production of most feeds was good. Supplies in all sections appeared ample.

Seed prices were mostly unchanged during the week ending May 26. Demand was confined almost entirely to catch-crop seeds. Millet stocks were reported low and trend of prices continued slightly upward. Prospective crimson clover seed crop is indicated to be larger than last year. Vegetable seed acreage is larger than last year but growing conditions for most kinds are not so favorable.

There was again decidedly too much rain in the Southern States, except in Texas and portions of the Carolinas. Rainfall was especially heavy and damaging in Oklahoma and Georgia. The first of the week was too cool for growth of warm-weather crops in Central and Northern States east of the Mississippi River, but the latter part was warmer and more favorable and vegetation responded rapidly. Weather conditions were mostly favorable for agricultural interests in the central and northern Great Plains and more western States. There was local frost damage in some more northern and western localities.

Increased Production of Truck Crops Forecast.

Production of commercial snap beans in early States is forecast at 2,852,000 hampers. The 1922 crop was 2,266,300 hampers, and the 1921 crop 1,890,700 hampers. Production in Florida is forecast at 1,181,000 hampers. This is 41 per cent of the prospective total crop in all the early States.

Production of commercial cucumbers in early States is forecast at 3,936,300 hampers, as compared with 4,539,200 hampers in 1922, and with 2,253,300 hampers in 1921. Florida leads the early States in production of cucumbers, the crop this year being forecast at 2,265,800 hampers, or more than one-half of the production in all early States.

Production of early commercial cantaloupes this year is forecast at 5,820,400 crates, as compared with 5,422,500 crates in 1922, and with 4,176,400 crates in 1921. The Imperial Valley will produce about four-fifths of the total early crop this year, it is estimated.

The crop of early commercial tomatoes in Florida, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas is forecast at 195,413,200 quarts, compared with 199,780,800 quarts in 1922, and 122,394,300 quarts in 1921.

Estimate of Acreage and Forceast of Yield Per Acre and of Total Production of Commercial Snap Beans, Cucumbers, Cantaloupes, Strawberries, and Tomatoes.

Snap Beans. [EARLY STATES.]

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923 (indicated).	1921	1922	1923 (forecast).
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*
Alabama	640	1,150	1,050	89	144	100	57,000	165,600	105,000
Florida	4,640	7,350	9,680	125	102	122	580,000	749,700	1,181,000
Georgia	660	600	650	120	150	118	79,200	90,000	76,700
Louisiana	1,680	1,880	1,900	165	78	150	277,200	146,600	285,000
Mississippi	2,170	2,700	2,300	76	109	106	164,900	294,300	243,800
North Carolina	570	1,390	1,350	128	93	142	73,000	129,300	191,700
South Carolina	2,960	4,320	3,200	128	125	109	378,900	540,000	348,800
Texas	1,650	2,600	2,400	170	58	175	280,500	150,800	420,000
Total, early	14,970	21,990	22,530	126	103	126	1,890,700	2,266,300	2,852,000

Cucumbers. [EARLY STATES.]

Alabama	1,250	3,020	1,500	150	180	164	187,500	543,600	246,000
Florida	5,460	10,510	10,490	214	213	216	1,168,400	2,238,600	2,265,800
Georgia	.....	650	700	.....	170	145	.....	110,500	101,500
Louisiana	700	1,000	600	125	175	130	87,500	175,000	78,000
Mississippi	120	100	80	147	178	168	17,600	17,800	13,400
North Carolina	1,310	2,320	2,600	160	180	220	209,600	417,600	572,000
South Carolina	1,500	3,080	2,700	145	215	168	217,500	662,200	453,600
Texas	2,200	2,460	2,000	166	152	103	365,200	373,900	206,000
Total, early	12,540	23,140	20,670	180	196	190	2,253,300	4,539,200	3,936,300

Cantaloupes. [EARLY STATES.]

	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
California: Imp. Val	21,350	31,300	26,000	173	140	175	3,693,600	4,382,000	4,550,000
Florida	720	840	2,520	150	100	98	108,000	84,000	247,000
Georgia	1,520	8,410	5,070	195	100	148	296,400	841,000	750,400
Texas: L. Valley	800	770	1,950	98	150	140	78,400	115,500	273,000
Total, early	24,390	41,320	35,540	171	131	164	4,176,400	5,422,500	5,820,400

Strawberries. [LATE STATES AND EARLY AND INTERMEDIATE TOTALS.]

	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*
Indiana	1,900	1,800	2,300	1,200	1,800	1,492	2,280,000	3,240,000	3,431,600
Iowa	2,600	3,000	3,200	1,440	1,680	1,492	3,744,000	5,040,000	4,774,400
Kansas	300	300	300	1,200	1,680	1,592	360,000	504,000	477,600
Michigan	6,600	5,800	5,860	1,200	1,680	1,920	7,920,000	9,744,000	11,251,200
New Jersey	5,500	5,600	5,400	1,600	1,600	2,173	8,800,000	8,960,000	11,734,200
New York	3,900	3,900	3,800	1,920	2,080	2,016	7,488,000	8,112,000	7,660,800
Ohio	2,900	2,700	2,600	1,728	1,632	1,492	5,011,000	4,406,000	3,879,200
Oregon	3,600	3,400	3,500	2,160	1,920	2,112	7,776,000	6,528,000	7,392,000
Pennsylvania	3,100	2,900	3,000	1,920	1,800	1,791	5,952,000	5,220,000	5,373,000
Washington	3,200	3,000	2,800	2,280	2,160	2,400	7,296,000	6,480,000	6,720,000
Wisconsin	600	600	650	1,320	1,800	1,890	792,000	1,080,000	1,228,500
Total, late	34,200	33,000	33,410	1,678	1,797	1,913	57,419,000	59,314,000	63,922,500
Previously reported:									
Early	12,160	17,560	23,120	1,925	1,879	1,794	23,405,000	32,998,200	41,472,000
Intermediate	63,350	81,810	88,780	1,754	2,060	1,796	111,097,400	168,502,100	159,407,200
Total, United States	109,710	132,370	145,310	1,749	1,970	1,822	191,921,400	260,814,300	264,801,700

Tomatoes. [EARLY STATES.]

Florida:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*
East coast	8,330	14,730	17,540	3,528	4,608	3,816	29,388,200	67,875,800	66,932,600
Other	9,700	19,180	19,300	3,840	3,000	4,032	37,248,000	57,540,000	77,817,600
Mississippi	7,150	11,180	11,520	3,600	4,236	2,568	25,740,000	47,358,500	29,583,400
South Carolina	560	1,310	1,820	3,312	3,408	4,056	1,854,700	4,464,500	7,381,900
Texas:									
Lower Valley	2,160	970	1,640	3,000	1,416	1,896	6,480,000	1,373,500	3,109,400
East Texas	5,090	5,600	3,420	4,260	3,780	3,096	21,683,400	21,168,000	10,583,300
Total	32,990	52,970	55,240	3,710	3,772	3,538	122,394,300	199,780,300	195,413,200

[1] Spring acreage.

Live Stock and Meats

Hogs Hit New Low Level.

Prices of most killing classes of cattle advanced rather sharply at Chicago during the week ending May 26. Top matured steers reached $11 at Kansas City and $10.95 at Chicago, the latter being 45¢ above the peak a week earlier. Better grades advanced most, and the price spread widened as lower grades sagged and lost part of earlier upturns. This feature was seasonal. It usually accompanies the marketing of the first liberal supply of grass cattle, and Texas grassers have been rather numerous at some of the river markets for the past two weeks. The average price of beef steers was the highest of the year thus far, and the top was within 5¢ of February's high point. Other killing classes were also in demand, and fat she stock reached new high levels for the season. Broad shipping demand followed higher prices for dressed beef. Beef steers worth $10 and up advanced 25¢–40¢, with lower grades strong to 25¢ higher. Best grades of she stock gained 25¢, while medium-weight calves declined 25¢–50¢.

Hogs sank to new low levels of the season. When prices were lowest, the average cost fell to $7.25, the top and average cost being lowest for May in years. Killing quality was plainer than recently. More mixed hogs arrived. Trade opinion varied as to whether the bottom of the hog market had been sounded. On the whole, prices were around 25¢ lower than during the previous week. Packing sows declined 10¢–15¢ and pigs 25¢–50¢.

The upturns scored during the recent spectacular advance of fat lambs and fat sheep were erased, and in many instances additional declines were enforced. Fed lambs closed mostly 75¢–$1.25 under the prices of the previous week. Aged stock, especially heavy fat kinds, also declined, the loss amounting to $1–$1.50. Spring lambs predominated, only moderate receipts of old-crop shorn lambs and practically no wooled offerings arriving. Texas grass wethers comprised the bulk of the aged offering, most of the yearlings arriving from California. California lambs at $17.65 were the highest of the year. Good to choice native spring lambs topped the week-end trade at $15, new-crop lambs being $1.50–$2 lower for the week.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May 21–26, 1923	200,900	676,000	201,200
May 14–19, 1923	178,994	681,047	193,510
May 22–27, 1922	174,573	600,980	168,465

Cattle.—Top beef steers at $10.95 averaged 1,486 pounds, while others weighing 1,659 pounds turned at $10.85. Sales of handy and heavy bullocks were numerous, both to shippers and local killers, at $10.50–$10.80, and a relatively large number turned to these interests at $10.25–$10.50. The $11 beef steers at Kansas City were from Nebraska and averaged 1,261 pounds. The bulk of beef steers and yearlings at Chicago turned at $8.85–$10.35, relatively few corn-fed steers carrying much weight selling below $9.25 at the high time. However, as the price spread widened, plain light yearlings, mostly mixed steers and heifers, sold downward to $8.25 and below. Yearlings predominated and were in active demand, good to choice selections at $9.75–$10.40 being numerous.

Many of the Texas grass steers arriving at the river markets turned at $6–$7.55, inferior kinds falling to $5. Several loads of California steers, the first in about three years, arrived at Kansas City and sold from $8.25 to $9.25. Some Texas steers offered at Chicago turned at $7.10–$8.15, according to quality and condition.

Finishers generally centered their attention on qualitied material suitable for further development. While a few plain light stockers sold downward to $6.50 and below, the bulk of the better grade kinds made $7.50–$7.75. Desirably bred feeders were most numerous at $8.25–$8.50 and above, some $8.75 kinds having had considerable corn. Heavy half-fat feeders suitable for a short turn sold upward to $9.65. Finishing material, especially strictly good to choice kinds, were generally scarce, and owing to relatively high fat markets, very few meaty and half-fat selections were available for farms.

A few strictly choice heavy kosher cows exceeded $8.50, but the bulk turned at $6.50–$7.75. Offerings continued very scarce and killing quality was rather plain. On most sessions buyers scrambled to secure their quotas, as the result of scarcity and the active demand. Canners and cutters were most numerous at $3.75–$5. These classes and lower grades of fat cows closed the week about steady. Almost every session saw heavy bologna bulls upward to $5.60, a spread of $5.35–$5.50 absorbing most sausage offerings. The outlet was broad for beef bulls, and odd lots of choice yearling bulls sold upward to $8.25 and above. Bull prices, generally, held about steady with those of the previous week.

Better grades of veal calves turned largely to packers at $9.50–$10.25, these interests paying upward to $10.50–$10.75 for strictly choice 125–150 pound offerings. Shippers and outsiders, however, handpicked choice vealers averaging 140–175 pounds upward to $11.50. Plain light calves at times fell considerably below $9.

Hogs.—Considerable unevenness occurred in the hog market. Total receipts for the week were liberal, showing an appreciable increase over the previous week. A large portion of the supply was light mixed hogs of rather plain quality, which handicapped buyers to some extent, especially those buying selected kinds for eastern shipment. The prevailing demand was for good and choice butchers of all weights, which sold to advantage at all times over other classes. The spread in prices, which had been moderately broad for some time, narrowed materially. Choice light hogs sold up to $7.75 early in the week, and on closing days cashed at $7.60.

Demand for packing sows was rather limited. The bulk of the desirable kinds sold from $6–$6.50 with light smooth kinds up to $6.75. Trade in pigs was very uneven, with $6–$7 taking most of the desirable 110–130 pound kinds. Demand for stock pigs at St. Paul and Kansas City was very limited, and most of the better kinds were considered 25¢–50¢ lower. At St. Paul the popular price was $6.75, while at Kansas City $7–$7.10 took the bulk.

Sheep.—Sheep and lambs made sharp declines from day to day. On closing days of the week and in the absence of strictly choice kinds, few fed lambs were of quality to sell above $14. Good to choice native spring lambs topped late at $15. Weighty old crop lambs were comparatively numerous and shared the decline. Qualitied 110-pound Wisconsin-fed lambs fell to $11.50 and were comparable with kinds which brought $13 and above a week earlier.

Total supplies for the week showed an increase of around 10,000 head over the previous week, but of the 64,000 which arrived nearly one-half came to packers direct from other market centers. Kentucky and Tennessee were the most liberal contributors to the direct offerings of spring lambs. Native springers were also numerous. Killing records showed that some early shipments from these sources dressed over 90% choice lamb. Shipping demand was narrow, owing to lower prices for dressed lamb and exerted a decidedly weakening influence on hoof prices.

Yearling wethers, most of which were California grassers, were offered very sparingly. Prices ranged from $11–$14. Aged Texas grass wethers were generous in supply and aged sheep met narrow outlet, medium to good 100-110 pound averages clearing mostly at $6.30–$7. Fairly large shipments of Texas wethers arrived direct. Although offered in limited numbers, fat ewes shared the general decline, and extremely heavy ewes at around $4 established a new low price for the year. There was some demand for old crop lambs suitable for feeding and grazing purposes but available offerings were limited.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	83,578	18,049	65,529	179,023	31,981	147,042	62,040	6,618	55,422
Denver [1]	9,336	9,335	2,536	7,852	1,523	6,775	10,312	10,592	1,700
East St. Louis	25,893	7,730	17,129	85,432	34,485	52,385	18,579	4,159	14,999
Fort Worth	29,350	16,939	10,264	7,496	1,588	4,952	19,962	10,425	11,238
Indianapolis [1]	10,521	4,949	5,113	46,115	16,777	32,809	1,106	164	783
Kansas City	45,010	16,745	28,744	69,737	8,211	61,960	39,681	14,001	27,108
Oklahoma City	7,268	2,451	4,081	6,660	602	7,012	78	26	94
Omaha	34,784	9,124	25,660	67,774	10,646	57,128	46,438	9,129	37,309
St. Joseph [1]	11,952	2,757	8,657	45,831	5,817	41,097	15,362	130	13,466
St. Paul [1]	24,082	5,593	18,585	64,014	9,034	54,190	1,843	19	1,077
Sioux City	14,587	7,952	8,419	68,835	25,723	39,934	874	8	686
Wichita [1]	5,656	4,963	1,004	12,120	697	11,214	112	.....	119
Total	302,017	106,593	195,781	660,799	147,084	516,498	213,887	55,271	164,054
Total May 14–19, 1923	293,801	109,861	171,591	664,686	156,733	485,580	194,579	44,905	146,775
Total May 22–27, 1922	265,489	114,935	146,005	604,362	120,449	474,336	169,582	42,611	121,087

[1] Week ending Friday, May 20.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week May 21-26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	91	38	349	5.9	1.9	15.4	1,023	1,299	1,055	$9.02	$10.05	$8.27
901-1,000 lbs.	22	169	233	1.4	8.6	12.3	951	932	942	8.01	7.57	7.24
801-900 lbs.	230	324	181	14.9	16.6	9.5	847	827	827	7.48	7.48	7.03
701-800 lbs.	234	329	223	15.1	16.8	11.7	763	764	734	7.12	7.41	7.38
700 lbs. down	969	1,098	915	62.7	56.1	48.1	605	602	617	7.31	7.10	6.76
Total	1,546	1,958	1,901	100.0	100.0	100.0	694	708	776	7.49	7.42	7.31

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week May 21-26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.
Choice and prime	3,514	3,071	2,552	10.4	10.2	7.4	1,237	1,251	1,188	$10.52	$10.10	$8.87
Good	10,109	9,067	13,939	30.0	30.0	40.4	1,119	1,108	1,139	9.94	9.59	8.42
Medium	14,269	13,405	14,916	42.4	44.3	43.3	967	959	1,053	9.32	8.99	8.02
Common	5,790	4,682	3,062	17.2	15.5	8.9	774	796	886	8.42	8.12	7.64
Total	33,682	30,225	34,469	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,008	1,008	1,083	9.56	9.21	8.23

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of May 21-26, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.62	$10.26	$9.00	$10.29	$10.49	$10.25	$8.81	$9.98	.....	.....	$10.38	$10.18	$8.62	$9.76	$10.21	$9.83	$8.44	$9.68	$10.31	$10.16	.....	.....	.....
Good	10.05	9.75	8.51	9.74	9.99	9.74	8.49	9.43	$7.88	$8.12	9.72	9.60	8.14	9.10	9.70	9.29	7.94	9.08	9.68	9.45	$9.15	$8.85	$8.05
Medium	9.36	9.06	8.05	9.16	9.29	8.84	7.74	8.77	6.88	7.25	9.06	9.01	7.67	8.59	9.02	8.74	7.52	8.50	8.90	8.75	8.50	8.10	7.45
Common	8.42	8.14	7.51	8.47	7.72	7.62	6.99	8.05	5.38	5.62	7.97	8.05	7.19	8.01	8.05	7.84	7.05	7.97	7.92	8.04	7.62	7.25	6.80
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.48	10.14	9.10	10.55	10.34	10.17	8.88	10.57	.....	.....	10.26	10.10	8.77	10.00	10.02	9.68	8.61	9.97	10.22	10.14	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.92	9.64	8.58	9.90	9.84	9.54	8.42	9.74	8.12	8.38	9.60	9.48	8.24	9.25	9.43	9.03	8.11	9.33	9.46	9.40	9.25	8.85	8.05
Medium	9.20	8.93	8.11	9.21	8.96	8.60	7.77	8.87	7.00	7.38	8.70	8.64	7.72	8.66	8.58	8.32	7.64	8.61	8.52	8.52	8.50	8.10	7.45
Common	8.21	7.94	7.54	8.36	7.41	7.38	6.82	7.85	5.50	5.75	7.44	7.50	7.09	7.90	7.47	7.32	7.09	7.77	7.41	7.65	7.50	7.12	6.80
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	8.23	8.06	7.23	8.25	7.98	7.85	7.72	9.03	5.38	5.50	7.03	7.06	6.74	7.55	7.12	7.00	6.75	7.78	7.10	6.96	7.12	7.00	6.52
Cows, com. to choice	6.76	6.68	5.96	7.08	6.38	6.52	5.40	6.74	4.75	4.88	5.94	6.07	5.54	6.73	6.38	6.36	5.88	6.93	6.34	6.30	6.12	6.05	5.32
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.45	6.31	5.42	6.64	6.10	6.20	5.18	6.46	3.62	3.75	5.54	5.60	4.84	5.97	6.00	5.85	5.00	6.23	5.62	5.42	5.18	4.80	4.75
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	4.27	4.25	4.14	4.64	3.75	3.71	3.52	4.33	2.88	2.82	3.50	3.56	3.66	4.18	4.00	4.02	4.00	4.31	3.75	3.73	3.50	3.50	3.35
Canner steers	5.25	5.10	5.32	5.48	4.45	4.50	3.95	4.63	2.88	2.82	4.12	4.12	4.25	4.71	.....	.....	4.25	4.88	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	9.85	9.92	8.95	9.93	8.55	8.60	7.89	9.35	7.75	8.00	8.12	8.60	8.08	9.00	9.60	9.28	9.88	10.05	8.75	8.15	6.75	6.40	6.60
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.65	6.62	6.08	7.12	6.85	6.80	6.25	7.68	5.32	5.38	7.02	7.02	6.88	7.36	7.00	6.78	7.05	7.60	7.25	6.78	5.00	5.00	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.90	7.72	6.94	8.41	7.62	7.60	6.40	7.51	5.62	5.75	7.56	7.71	7.06	8.22	7.57	7.55	6.88	8.26	7.55	7.55	6.50	6.60	6.25
750-1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.53	7.38	6.94	8.23	7.50	7.47	6.00	7.12	5.50	5.50	7.45	7.63	7.12	8.05	7.25	7.25	6.88	7.99	7.55	7.55	6.25	6.35	6.12
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.98	6.84	6.76	7.66	6.62	6.68	5.50	6.32	5.25	5.38	6.75	7.10	6.32	7.05	6.62	6.62	6.75	7.28	7.08	7.08	5.88	5.98	6.00
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	5.25	5.23	5.16	6.22	4.88	4.88	4.68	5.51	3.62	3.75	4.75	4.75	4.98	5.76	4.77	4.68	5.38	5.83	4.62	4.62	4.50	4.50	4.50
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	7.59	6.00	6.12	7.62	7.62	7.40	7.88	7.38	7.30	7.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	5.92	3.88	3.88	6.00	5.95	5.88	5.89	5.75	5.60	6.25	6.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	7.75	8.05	11.00	15.15	7.75	8.15	10.80	14.95	7.40	7.85	7.40	7.75	10.65	14.80	7.20	7.55	10.55	14.50	7.30	7.75	7.25	7.50	10.40
Bulk of sales	7.36	7.64	10.52	11.03	7.50	7.85	10.60	11.14	7.20	7.56	7.14	7.48	10.39	10.82	7.02	7.29	10.19	10.50	7.12	7.46	6.72	7.14	10.04
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch	7.30	7.55	10.56	10.96	7.43	7.73	10.49	10.94	7.22	7.52	7.20	7.50	10.36	10.67	7.02	7.28	10.18	10.43	7.09	7.40	6.66	7.05	9.96
Medium (201-250 lbs.), med. to ch	7.49	7.77	10.68	11.18	7.48	7.82	10.64	11.12	7.25	7.55	7.23	7.56	10.45	10.87	7.06	7.34	10.27	10.65	7.14	7.46	6.82	7.16	10.09
Light (151-200 lbs.), com. to ch	7.48	7.75	10.76	11.24	7.37	7.74	10.57	11.12	7.04	7.31	6.89	7.44	10.42	10.84	7.02	7.28	10.34	10.77	7.05	7.37	6.95	7.24	10.23
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), com. to ch	7.09	7.31	10.42	10.94	6.88	7.20	10.43	10.85	6.79	6.98	6.55	7.11	10.37	9.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90	7.15	.....
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.63	6.77	9.63	10.08	6.00	6.27	9.15	9.27	5.76	6.00	5.99	6.27	9.24	9.50	6.09	6.36	9.62	9.92	5.91	6.20	5.67	6.06	9.19
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.23	6.31	9.32	9.62	5.82	6.14	8.81	8.90	5.13	5.25	5.90	6.16	8.88	8.99	5.92	6.20	9.15	9.40	5.78	6.08	5.25	5.79	8.83
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med. to ch	6.51	6.72	9.76	10.13	6.06	6.32	9.99	10.19	5.65	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.74	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	5.60	9.58	9.65	.....	.....	6.16	6.63	10.34	9.96	5.53	5.54	9.88	9.97	.....	.....	6.74	6.98	10.83
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.82	14.12	12.20	12.87	13.41	13.64	11.22	11.88	.....	.....	13.34	13.45	11.39	11.58	13.52	13.72	11.96	12.52	13.52	13.22	13.05	13.10	11.18
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	11.94	12.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.66	12.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	10.90	11.22	8.92	9.35	10.60	10.80	8.38	9.05	.....	.....	10.82	10.70	8.38	9.10	11.00	11.30	8.98	9.72	10.58	10.25	9.60	9.52	7.75
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.18	[1]11.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	16.23	16.65	14.77	14.27	15.50	16.34	13.95	13.07	12.25	11.75	.....	.....	13.31	12.81	15.88	15.23	13.93	13.73	16.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.02	10.72	9.90	10.56	10.35	10.25	9.15	8.48	8.38	8.35	10.90	10.80	9.00	9.59	10.60	10.72	9.58	10.15	10.75	10.48	9.92	9.75	9.05
Wethers, med. to prime	7.50	7.65	7.62	7.83	6.98	7.30	7.08	.....	6.42	6.43	7.18	7.34	6.88	6.83	7.18	7.00	7.48	7.80	7.25	7.22	7.00	7.22	7.00
Ewes, med. to choice	5.78	6.08	5.80	6.67	5.70	6.38	5.50	5.98	5.04	5.38	5.70	6.10	5.62	5.78	5.68	6.25	5.52	6.33	6.18	6.20	5.45	6.25	5.20
Ewes, culls and common	3.08	3.12	3.08	3.69	2.85	3.12	3.00	3.46	3.00	3.12	2.98	3.12	3.22	3.54	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.76	3.30	3.38	2.98	3.30	3.02

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 24-29, 1920; May 23-28, 1921; and May 22-27, 1922.
[5] 2-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[6] 2-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Fresh Meat Prices Irregular.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The trend of fresh meat prices at eastern markets and Chicago was irregular during the week ending May 25. Beef was firm to higher, lamb and pork weak to lower, while veal and mutton showed uneven changes. The demand, as a whole, was below normal.

Beef.—Receipts of beef at eastern markets were about normal with respect to steers, while cow beef supplies were light. All grades of steer carcasses were represented in the offerings, although the bulk was of medium and good grades with more choice than usual. Higher prices prevailed for all grades, but value considered, common showed the greatest strength and the most upturn, due in part to the relatively small number of cows. Buyers of lower-priced beef competed actively for cows and common steers, the former showing greater price advances than steers. Choice heifers sold up to $17 at New York, with good kinds bringing $15.50–$16. All wholesale cuts showed advances corresponding to carcass values. At Chicago conditions were similar in practically all respects. Receipts of bull carcasses were light, and prices firm to slightly higher under a fair to good demand. Kosher beef trade was interrupted by the Jewish holidays, little trading being done until Wednesday afternoon, when prices went unevenly higher on an active market.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were only moderate, and while trading slumped at times, prices were firm to higher at New York and Boston but weak at Philadelphia. At Chicago the moderate supply carried good assortments. Demand improved considerably by midweek and the market had a firm undertone but no change in prices. The general quality showed much improvement over previous weeks.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets and Chicago were only moderate the bulk being lightweight kinds, with spring lamb plentiful. The latter showed a wide range in quality and condition. Price advances during the past several weeks were followed by a reaction and lower prices as supplies of desirable weight kinds became more plentiful. Frozen Argentine lamb at eastern markets sold from $18–$22 and frozen domestic mostly from $22–$24.

Mutton.—Moderate to fairly liberal receipts at eastern markets, together with lower lamb prices, were bearish factors in the mutton trade. Supplies had a tendency to accumulate at times, although the general quality was good with a plentiful supply of desirable weight kinds suitable for substitutes for heavy lamb. Prices at New York and Philadelphia were weak to lower, but advanced at Boston. At Chicago the relatively high prices of lamb proved advantageous to the mutton market, prices advancing on all grades although offerings were greater than for several weeks. Frozen Argentine mutton at eastern markets brought from $14–$15 per 100 pounds.

Pork.—Normal supplies of fresh pork at eastern markets and Chicago were in excess of the limited demand, and prices went lower, light and medium weight loins declining the most. Frozen loins, offered in limited quantities, were hard to dispose of, light average kinds being offered down to $15.50 per 100 pounds at New York.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	May 21–26, 1923.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 22–27, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.50	$22.00	$32.25	$32.54
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.88	19.25	29.50	30.17
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.88	13.00	17.38	19.13
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.25	30.25	34.00	41.42
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.25	23.25	26.50	30.54
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.00	12.62	16.50	17.77
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	12.00	13.77
Pure lard, tierces	13.25	13.12	13.00	15.83
Compound lard, tierces	13.88	13.88	13.38	15.29

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 24–29, 1920, May 23–28, 1921, May 22–27, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending May 26 amounted to 3,505 bales, weighing 1,479,212 lbs., valued at $394,673. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 8,126,322 lbs., valued at $3,319,511.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	May 21–26, 1923.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 22–27, 1922.	Three-year-average.[1]	May 21–26, 1923.	May 14–19, 1923.	May 22–27, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.85	$16.75	$14.75	$17.43	$17.90	$16.70	$15.00	.....
Good	15.80	15.50	14.25	16.47	16.90	15.70	14.25	$15.20
Medium	15.00	14.50	13.50	15.43	15.70	14.60	13.50	14.25
Common	13.60	13.00	12.00	13.80	13.90	12.65	12.75	12.75
Cow—								
Good	12.55	12.00	12.50	14.57	14.60	13.30	12.25	13.63
Medium	11.65	10.50	11.50	13.48	13.70	12.10	10.50	11.92
Common	10.70	9.50	10.25	11.98	12.70	11.35	9.50	10.62
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	9.75	9.75	11.18
Common	9.08	8.88	7.72	9.92	9.25	8.75	9.25	10.30
Veal:								
Choice	18.50	17.70	17.50	18.90	19.80	19.00	18.00	19.43
Good	16.50	15.70	15.50	17.17	17.30	16.50	15.00	16.90
Medium	14.50	13.70	14.50	15.50	14.80	14.00	12.50	14.90
Common	11.00	10.60	11.40	12.70	12.00	11.25	10.50	12.67
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.00	17.00	27.00	[2] 25.00	18.50	18.50	27.50	[2] 25.75
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	17.60	19.40	22.40	22.53	18.50	21.00	23.10	24.23
10–12 lbs. average	16.50	18.10	20.90	20.90	17.20	19.50	22.10	22.83
12–14 lbs. average	15.10	16.35	19.15	19.38	15.90	17.90	21.10	21.33
14–16 lbs. average	13.70	15.10	18.10	18.03	14.90	16.70	20.10	20.13
16 lbs. and over	12.70	13.35	17.10	[2] 15.45	13.90	15.30	19.10	[2] 17.80
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.50	10.90	14.20	15.27	11.15	12.00	15.50	16.15
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	13.85	14.95	10.40	11.10	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	13.35	13.68	9.50	10.50	14.50	14.70
Butts:								
Boston style	11.55	12.00	16.95	15.70	12.05	13.35	17.50	18.63
Spare ribs	7.05	7.85	9.30	[2] 8.68	10.00	10.00	11.50	[2] 11.50
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	30.30	29.40	28.90	28.47	30.80	31.10	29.00	28.97
Good	28.60	27.30	27.70	26.53	29.10	29.30	26.00	26.83
Medium	27.30	25.30	26.10	24.60	26.70	27.50	24.00	24.17
Common	25.30	23.30	24.30	22.27	25.30	25.50	21.50	[3] 22.50
Spring lamb	32.50	32.10	31.00	31.10	32.10	33.30	31.50	31.53
Mutton:								
Good	21.00	19.40	19.00	18.33	17.30	17.50	18.50	16.20
Medium	18.00	16.40	16.70	16.33	15.30	15.50	16.00	14.57
Common	15.00	13.90	12.55	13.52	12.80	13.00	13.50	12.03

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 24–29 1920; May 23–28, 1921; May 22–27 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	244	$7.42	196	$7.43	182	$7.07	211	$7.20	250	$6.97	221	$7.12	223	$6.83
Tuesday	237	7.31	195	7.39	191	7.06	209	7.07	255	6.88	224	6.99	223	6.80
Wednesday	243	7.25	186	7.29	190	7.09	216	7.00	253	6.82	233	6.96	223	6.54
Thursday	243	7.33	191	7.31	183	7.06	223	7.17	252	6.96	233	7.13	227	6.82
Friday	241	7.31	195	7.49	199	6.96	206	7.05	254	6.95	232	7.07	225	6.70
Saturday	253	7.25	194	7.69	164	6.97	223	7.04	254	6.98	234	7.09	216	6.75
Average:														
May 21–26, 1923	242	7.32	192	7.43	186	7.05	213	7.09	253	6.92	229	7.05	225	6.72
May 14–19, 1923	243	7.65	191	7.86	179	7.33	211	7.50	255	7.19	221	7.38	223	7.16
May 22–27, 1922	244	10.48	196	10.60	....	.....	211	10.35	256	10.17	234	10.29	251	10.02

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper droves.

Tentative Beef Specifications Distributed.

Tentative specifications for the purchase of fresh and frozen beef, prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, have recently been distributed in response to numerous requests for material of this nature. Similar specifications for veal, lamb, mutton, and fresh and cured pork, and miscellaneous meats have been completed and will be released in the near future.

These specifications are intended primarily for the purchasing departments of Federal and State Government institutions, but are expected to form a basis for the standardization of purchases of meats by commercial concerns. Standardization of the classes and grades of meat has made marked progress during the past few years and has reached the point where standard specifications for the purchase of this commodity on the basis of grade is becoming generally recognized. All the specifications are on the basis of grades and the grade description in detail is made a part of each specification. These grades have been in use by the market reporting service of the department since 1917.

The purpose of distributing the specifications in tentative form to those institutions most concerned is to determine their adaptability under the wide range of conditions, in order that any necessary changes may be made before they are put into final form. These specifications have been in practical use, however, since the early part of this year by the United States Shipping Board and have proven very satisfactory.

The specifications for No. 1 or choice steer beef, which is typical, are as follows:

SPECIFICATIONS FOR NO. 1 OR CHOICE STEER BEEF—FRESH AND FROZEN.

Fresh Steer Beef under these specifications shall be from steers of choice quality and shall conform in all respects to the U. S. tentative grade for No. 1 or choice steer beef, which is as follows:

"Choice steer carcasses are excellent in conformation, thickness of flesh, finish, and quality. Such carcasses fill all the requirements of the most exacting trade. They have short, blocky rounds, thick bulging loins and ribs, heavy muscled chucks, and thick plates. Necks and shanks are short and thick. All parts are well proportioned. Marbling is always present in ribs, loins, and chucks, and the flesh is firm, velvety, and of attractive light or cherry red color. The cod, crotch, kidney, and other interior fats may be slightly deficient or more abundant than required in the ideal carcass, but are always of good quality. The outer covering of fat is of creamy white color, smooth, firm, and relatively dry. Its greatest depth is over the ribs, loins, rounds, and chucks, diminishing in quantity toward the neck, plates, and shanks."

Each carcass shall consist of two hindquarters and two forequarters of relative proportions by weight. Unless otherwise specified, the sides shall be ribbed according to the method most generally practiced in the market where orders are filled. Hanging tendons must be removed from hindquarters before weighing. No heifer, cow, bull, stag, or frozen beef will be accepted under these specifications. Weight limitations of carcasses desired will be stated in requests for bids.

Carcasses shall hve been thoroughly chilled, but not frozen before delivery, and must have been slaughtered and prepared in a plant operated regularly under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. All carcasses must have been inspected and passed in accordance with the regulations governing meat inspection, and marked "U. S. Inspected and Passed," or with the proper abbreviation thereof.

When bids under this specification on forequarters, hindquarters, or subdivisions thereof, are called for separately, they shall be from choice steer carcasses, ribbed and cut according to the method most generally practiced in the market where orders are filled, and shall conform in all respects to the requirements as outlined in these specifications for whole carcasses.

Only net weight at time and place of delivery exclusive of all wrapping will be paid for.

Frozen Steer Beef shall be similar in all respects to fresh steer beef except that it shall be frozen solid at time of delivery. It must be in prime condition and show no evidences of refreezing or deterioration. Frozen beef prepared under these specifications will be accepted up to within 12 months after the date when first placed in the freezer.

All meats delivered under these specifications must be sound, healthful, wholesome, and in all respects fit for human food. They must at all times be handled in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry governing the movement and inspection of meats.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week May 19–25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week May 19–25, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week May 19–25, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.	Week May 19–25, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920–1921–1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	2,196	46.8	28	28.1	1,602	22.9
Denver	8,214	46.7	1,783	355.2		
East St. Louis	2,274	115.1	836	32.9	458	33.7
Fort Worth	3,782	76.9	91	19.2	1,662	59.4
Indianapolis	364	53.7	345	37.0		
Kansas City	8,780	115.0	6,796	261.4	4,056	42.6
Oklahoma City	2,023	245.2	310	234.8		
Omaha	5,426	184.1	129		3,525	172.4
St. Joseph	622	86.6	254	163.9	1,975	221.4
St. Paul	3,531	71.4	2,772	102.8	19	7.4
Sioux City	5,985	102.6	57	13.1	8	.4
Wichita	3,282	142.4	432	193.7		
Total	46,479	107.3	13,843	132.0	13,305	51.2
State destination:						
Arkansas	60					
California			618			
Colorado	1,163	104.0	524	313.8		
Illinois	2,663	71.7	479	28.8	1,292	48.4
Indiana	1,113	61.2	345	16.2		
Iowa	9,243	164.7	2,538	87.1	3,519	150.9
Kansas	6,626	118.8	1,348	155.6	374	39.2
Kentucky			352			
Maryland			161			
Michigan	309	26.2			621	15.3
Minnesota	1,188	70.5	932	259.6	19	8.7
Missouri	3,613	131.8	2,446	346.0	3,248	54.1
Nebraska	10,678	250.5	3,315		2,257	156.0
New Jersey	99	194.1				
New York	57	70.4	694	149.6	220	88.7
Ohio	1,685	156.3				
Oklahoma	1,744	71.2				
Pennsylvania	31	12.4				
South Dakota	3,003	63.9				
Tennessee	102	145.7				
Texas	802	32.8	91	61.1	1,352	52.5
Virginia	52	30.6				
West Virginia	98	160.6				
Wisconsin	890	42.0			393	12.1
Wyoming	1,260	148.9				
Total	46,479	107.3	13,843	132.0	13,305	51.2

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to May 25, 1923	3,897,497	530,953	2,897,987
Same period 1 year ago	3,025,288	328,452	2,421,674
Same period 2 years ago	2,839,326	372,400	3,645,657
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	132.9	151.5	95.5

Florida Potato Prices Close Higher.

After a period of rapidly declining prices the f. o. b. market at Hastings, Florida, on No. 1 Spaulding Rose potatoes reached the season's lowest level at $5 per barrel May 5, having declined from $12 per barrel April 20, a drop of $7 in 14 days. About May 7 a stronger feeling and a more active demand appeared, and the market trend changed its direction. Prices of No. 1's rose from $5 May 5 to $7 May 19, but with market conditions somewhat unsettled at the time. A year ago on May 12 No. 1's were selling at $4.50.

Later reports indicate that the remainder of the potato crop was practically ruined by the heavy rains the third week of May and many of the potato fields are being plowed. However, the shipment total is close around 3,000 cars.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Continues Weak.

The butter market during the week ending May 26 continued weak and unsettled under pressure of a more rapid increase in receipts. There was little change in that respect from the previous weeks. The natural seasonal increase in production must be absorbed, but prices were considered too high and the quality unsuitable for storing.

While the outlet through consumptive channels was considerably enlarged through a lowering of prices, it can not be expected to absorb the full increase in production, and continued declines may be expected to the point where operators consider it profitable to store a part of the arrivals.

TRADING CAUTIOUS.

It is not surprising that under these conditions the market found little support. Receivers were anxious to effect daily clearance of arrivals, and the effort to clear arrivals, together with more or less irregularity of the movement of butter to the markets, frequently caused periods of extreme weakness. During these periods buyers could not be expected to give any support, as with declining prices and increased supplies there was no advantage in buying ahead of current needs.

An indication of the cautiousness of operators is furnished by the character of trading. Many of the buyers, particularly in the East, would not buy car lots because it involved a supply of more than a few days, and receivers of car lots preferred to sell receipts in small lots rather than to hold for the occasional buyer of a full car. A fairly good clearance of arrivals was effected by this policy. There was no material increase in trading supplies in the East and no large increase at Chicago, but the clearance was effected at the expense of steady declines on all the large markets.

STORING OF BUTTER BEGUN.

Despite the rather heavy declines and weak condition of the market there were some indications that prices were nearing bottom. Probably the most important factor was the arrival of increasing quantities of grass butter on all the markets, particularly at Chicago. This is significant because grass butter usually means butter suitable for storage; with its arrival the storing of butter depends only on the price, and some butter was stored in all the large markets.

For the first time this season the movement into storage exceeded the movement out of storage. The increase was small, amounting to slightly more than half million pounds, but important because the trend has changed. Part of the movement to storage undoubtedly represents butter placed there temporarily, to be replaced later by full grass goods, but even so the dealers who stored think enough of the market to hold these lots for a time.

UNDERGRADES MORE PLENTIFUL.

The quality of the receipts of the week under review was hardly better than fair. There were fewer lots of really fine butter and more lots showing weedy flavors, salvy and weaky body, and other spring defects. There was also a larger quantity of moldy butter, particularly unsalted. Garlic and onion flavors were not so prevalent as a year ago.

The poorer quality of receipts relieved the shortage of undergrades and caused a wider range in prices, but some of the trade finding insufficient quantities of cars of centralized again turned their attention to the medium grades and thereby prevented any material accumulation. Dealers however found it difficult to move the undergrades.

Late reports indicate that the foreign situation continues to be a factor of some importance. Arrivals during the week amounted to 1,100 boxes of New Zealand unsalted from London and 2,150 casks Danish salted and unsalted, most of which was quickly moved into second hands. Further offerings of Danish salted were reported as low as 30¢ c. i. f. More Danish butter, some Canadian, and probably some Argentine is coming.

Irregular Demand Follows Cheese Price Advances.

Reports from cheese markets indicate at least a steady tone during the week ending May 26, although an unsettled undertone in some quarters was evidence of the fact that the sharp advances on Wisconsin cheese boards Monday May 21 were not given full support by the distributing trade. Some wholesale distributors regarded the advances as greater than was good for the markets but dealers in Wisconsin reported having been able to do business on more satisfactory margins than for more than a month. Wisconsin sales were reported as lighter with demand curtailed on account of advancing prices. A similar situation prevailed on the Chicago market, but at New York a satisfactory volume of business was done.

LOWER PRICES NOT EXPECTED.

There is a freely expressed feeling in the markets that prices are not likely to go much lower during the coming storing season. The basis for the present unsettled feeling may be that there are still considerable quantities of so-called "fodder" or winter-made cheese on the markets, and that grass cheese is not yet appearing in any large quantities. It was noted, however, that receipts, especially at Wisconsin warehouses, began to show some grass flavor, and many primary market dealers expect full grass cheese to be coming from the factories within the next week or two. The quality of current receipts both at primary and distributing markets has been running very good, but there has been no apparent interest in buying for storage as yet.

The cheese returned from England has been moved back into trade channels without difficulty. It was reported that up to the close of the week, approximately 12,000 boxes had been returned, and that further sizeable quantities were expected. Much of this cheese will presumably be used for grinding and blending. It was reported that some Canadian cheese is also finding this outlet.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

May 21-26, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score—Creamery Butter.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	41	40	42	42½	41½
Tuesday	41	39½	42	42½	42¾
Wednesday	41	39½	42	42	42½
Thursday	40½	38½	41½	41½	43½
Friday	39	38½	39½	40½	43½
Saturday	39	37½	39½	40½	43½
Average:					
May 21-26, 1923	40.25	38.92	41.08	41.58	42.70
May 14-19, 1923	42.50	41.08	42.83	43.75	42.08
May 22-27, 1923	36.17	34.17	37.00	36.91	35.87

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	22 -23	22 -22½	23¼-23½	20	.....
Tuesday	23¾-23¾	23¾-24¼	23½-24	19¾	23½
Wednesday	23¾-24	23¾-24¼	24 -24¼	19¾	23½
Thursday	23¾-24	23¾-24¼	24 -24¼	19¾	23½
Friday	23½-24	23¾-24¼	24 -24¼	19¾	23½
Saturday	23½-24	23¾-24¼	24 -24½	19¾	23½
Average:					
May 21-26, 1923	23.52	23.71	24.02	19.79	23½
May 14-19, 1923	22.37	22.04	23.35	20.12	22
May 22-27, 1923	17.73	18.50	18.71	18.17	17.96

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

May 21-26, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		*Cents per lb.*
Monday	40½	Friday	39
Tuesday	39½	Saturday	39
Wednesday	39½		
Thursday	39	Average	39.38

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	May 21-26, 1923.	May 14-19, 1923.	May 22-27, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	16,585,553	14,610,060	18,488,351
Receipts since Jan. 1	241,953,183	225,367,600	226,603,273
Put into cold storage	1,469,848	668,930	2,698,942
Withdrawn from cold storage	225,054	508,102	368,856
Change during week	+1,244,794	+160,828	+2,329,986
Total holdings	3,018,335	1,773,541	4,226,163
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,952,263	4,288,246	3,735,793
Receipts since Jan. 1	73,231,645	69,279,382	68,513,137
Put into cold storage	1,707,155	930,952	1,261,022
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,293,094	1,101,755	867,845
Change during week	+414,061	−170,803	+393,177
Total holdings	5,675,406	5,261,345	5,575,249
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	2,886,788	2,893,169	3,195,755
Receipts since Jan. 1	108,068,049	105,181,261	75,925,610
Put into cold storage	868,134	1,310,315	1,643,162
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,514,910	3,853,023	3,035,788
Change during week	−2,646,776	−2,542,708	−1,392,626
Total holdings	43,740,729	46,387,505	29,943,363
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	545,517	636,747	554,506
Receipts since Jan. 1	8,757,035	8,211,518	9,043,939
Put into cold storage	354,259	497,455	398,255
Withdrawn from cold storage	23,941	15,998	16,241
Change during week	+330,318	+481,457	+292,014
Total holdings	3,191,598	2,861,280	3,779,850

Production and Uses of Milk, 1922.

The total production of milk for the year 1922 aggregated 102,562,221,000 pounds, according to the annual estimate, as compared with 98,862,276,000 pounds in 1921. The increase was accumulated mostly during the first nine months of the year. Parts of the country suffered from drought during the fall months, though production picked up again as soon as winter feeding got well under way.

The production of creamery butter was 98,577,000 pounds, or 9.3% more in 1922 than in 1921. In 1922 it was 1,153,515,000 pounds, while for 1921 it was 1,054,938,000 pounds. This increase in creamery butter more than offsets the decrease in farm butter. The per capita consumption of butter is now estimated at 16.5 pounds, or four-tenths of a pound increase.

The production of factory cheese was 369,980,000 pounds or an increase of 14,142,000 pounds over 1921. Notwithstanding this large increase in production there was also an increase in net imports of 26 million pounds during 1922. This production was exceeded only during the years 1917 and 1919, however, the estimated per capita consumption of cheese is larger than for several years, being 3.7 pounds (not including cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese). The production of condensed and evaporated milk amounted to 1,431,349,000 pounds, while in 1921 it was 1,464,163,000 pounds. This large decrease is accounted for by the loss in foreign export trade, as the home consumption of condensed milk increased per person for the year from 11.4 pounds in 1921 to 12.69 pounds in 1922.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the number of milk cows on farms January 1, 1922, was 24,082,000 and on January 1, 1923, 24,429,000 cows, making an increase of 347,000 cows. The average number of milk cows for the year is taken as the average of these two numbers plus the 1,250,000 town cows, or 25,505,000 milk cows. Considering this number of cows as producers of the grand total of milk, amounting to 102,562,221,000 pounds, gives an average of 4,021 pounds per cow as the annual yield, compared with 3,945 pounds last year.

WHOLE-MILK CONSUMPTION INCREASED 1 GALLON.

The quantity of whole milk used in the households has been of interest for a number of years. The per capita consumption has been watched by producers and by the general public, as well as by the promoters of the consumption of dairy products. Figures from the most reliable sources indicate that during the year 1921 there was an increase of 6 gallons of whole milk per person for household use. During the year 1922, however, there was an increase of but 1 gallon. In reality there was an increase of 2 gallons made by the cities, but when this increase was spread over the entire country in computation, as the rural population had shown no increase, the consumption as shown was increased only 1 gallon per person.

More whole milk was used in the manufacture of milk chocolate than has been shown heretofore. A total of 100,000,000 pounds was reported as having been used in its manufacture. The exact quantities made from condensed milk, evaporated milk, and milk powder are not known, but are sufficiently large to emphasize the importance of this branch of the dairy industry.

The increased production of ice cream is decidedly important to the industry. The increase during 1922 was equal to 8% and amounted to more than 19 million gallons. The total production is estimated at 263,520,000 gallons.

Production and Uses of Milk in the United States—1922 and 1821.[1]

Product.	Milk used per unit of product.	1922			1921		
		Quantity of product manufactured.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Quantity of product manufactured.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.
	Pounds.	*Million pounds.*	*Million pounds.*		*Million pounds.*	*Million pounds.*	
Creamery butter	21	1,153.5	24,223.8	23.619	1,054.9	22,153.7	22.408
Farm butter	21	625.0	13,125.0	12.797	650.0	13,650.0	13.807
Cheese (all kinds)	10	[2] 375.0	3,749.8	3.656	355.8	3,558.4	3.599
Condensed and evaporated milk	2.5	1,431.3	3,578.4	3.489	1,464.2	3,660.4	3.703
Powdered milk	8	5.6	44.8	.044	4.2	33.9	.034
Powdered cream	19	.1	2.2	.002	.1	2.5	.002
Malted Milk	2.2	13.7	30.0	.029	15.6	34.4	.035
Sterilized milk (canned)	1	.3	.3	.....	5.1	5.1	.005
Milk chocolate	.....	.....	[3] 100.0	.098	.....	40.0	.041
		Gallons.			*Gallons.*		
Ice cream	[4] 13.75	263.5	3,623.4	3.533	244.0	3,355.0	3.396
Total whole milk used in manufacturing	.....	.....	48,477.8	47.267	.....	46,493.4	47.030
Milk:							
For household purposes	.....	([5])	46,672.6	45.507	([6])	45,143.0	45.660
Fed to calves	.....	([7])	4,335.0	4.226	.....	4,260.0	4.310
Waste, loss, and unspecified uses	.....	.....	3,076.9	3.000	.....	2,965.9	3.000
Grand total	.....	.....	[8] 102,562.2	100.000	.....	98,862.3	100.000

[1] Figures for manufactured products for both years are from reports to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics; other figures based on surveys.

[2] Includes 5,000,000 pounds of farm-made cheese.

[3] A large quantity of milk chocolate was made from powdered, condensed, and evaporated milk.

[4] Batch-made ice cream averages 6 pounds per gallon, and continuous machine-made weighs 5 pounds per gallon; average amount of milk to make 1 gallon of ice cream taken at 13.75 pounds.

[5] 50 gallons per capita. Population estimated on basis of the last census at 108,540,838 in 1922 and 107,125,729 in 1921.

[6] 49 gallons per capita.

[7] 200 pounds per calf. Calves estimated as 90 per cent of dairy cows. Calves slaughtered at birth estimated at 5 per cent of dairy cows. Calves fed estimated at 85 per cent of dairy cows.

[8] Represents annual production of 25,505,000 cows, averaging 4,021 pounds of milk per cow.

Polish Egg Industry Reviving.

Eggs are again rapidly becoming an important export commodity of Poland, reports Consul General L. J. Kenna, at Warsaw, under date of April 10. The production during 1922 amounted to 2,500,000 dozen as compared with 1,333,000 dozen during 1921. Exports during 1922 amounted to 666 carloads, chiefly to England and Austria. The egg export trade is regulated by the Government, which has divided the present export season into three periods, from April 10 to July 9, from July 10 to September 9, and from September 10 to November 10. In the first period exports will be limited to 250 carloads and to 200 carloads each for the second and third. According to provision of commercial agreements Austria and Switzerland are each to receive 10% of the total number of eggs exported by the Republic of Poland.

Annual Production Report of Manufactured Dairy Products, by States—1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Manufactured product.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.
Creamery butter	917	623	731	69,941	16,410	986	203	475	81	979	7,582	47,249	48,158	129,778	40,204	12,010	87
Whey butter (made from whey cream)		1		15								10		4			
Renovated or process butter					137										642		
American cheese:																	
Whole milk		47	18	3,226	42		4				3,368	2,401	62	344	147		
Part skim		30		36	809		51					21					
Full skim		12		41								289					
Swiss cheese (including block)				315								530	12				
Brick and Munster cheese					21							749	30	6			
Limburger cheese					3							36		58			
Cream and Neufchâtel cheese				75								792		2			
All Italian varieties				87			14						2				
All other varieties				670	3		1					306		6			
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')		89	18	4,450	878		70				3,368	5,124	106	416	147		
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese		3	10	820	244	2	80	34				995	195	255	45	35	
Sweetened condensed milk:																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed												1,408					
Unskimmed				8,762								24,047					
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed	28			2,700			1	10	34			4,058	4,638	193	1,631		
Unskimmed				1,056			342					4,349	855	334	3		
Unsweetened evaporated milk:																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed				1,142								50		10			
Unskimmed		3,778		89,200	19,251						10,661	41,125	15,427	5,059	12,115		
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed	27	30		5,840			72	106	53	3		4,699	902	616	82	4	
Unskimmed	27			824	5			178	18	1		1,296	6,350	985	491		
Total condensed and evaporated milk	82	3,808		109,524	19,256		415	294	105	4	10,661	81,032	28,172	7,197	14,322	4	
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)												2,269	4,355				
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)													39				
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)														15			
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk				8,921	249	5						4,047	1,847	6,684	2,989	1,137	
Dried or powdered buttermilk					417								53	640	656		
Powdered whole milk				88													
Powdered skimmed milk	27			8,528	276			30	9			909			166		
Powdered cream																	
Dried casein (skim milk product)				2,411		5	137				26	43					
Dried casein (buttermilk product)																	
Malted milk				385								2,901					
Milk sugar (crude)				231													
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	600	248	698	7,438	1,561	2,608	269	1,228	678	1,140	229	12,391	4,931	4,027	2,388	1,103	1,530

Manufactured product.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.
Creamery butter	596	542	2,999	59,954	170,463	5,778	46,565	7,713	74,809	2,642	309	261	129	25,474	1,549	21,675	84,193
Whey butter (made from whey cream)				6	32							3		751			12
Renovated or process butter		1,551	6		1,085		1,028										
American cheese:																	
Whole milk		6		3,657	5,291		96	259	43	24		634	74	47,726	103		195
Part skim		45		6			1		1					1,013			
Full skim				9				1						458			
Swiss cheese (including block)				19	8			11						2,060			2,837
Brick and Munster cheese				160	239			52						1,546			100
Limburger cheese				41										4,326			
Cream and Neufchâtel cheese				817							17			6,111			324
All Italian varieties		9		90							253	78		761			
All other varieties			1	570							46	262		2,524			
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')		60	1	5,369	5,538		97	323	44	24	316	974	74	66,525	103		3,456
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	33		37	1,229	559		958	2	167		48	1,349	4	12,871	6	5	1,880

Annual Production Report of Manufactured Dairy Products, by States—1922—Continued.

Manufactured product.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.	Ohio.
Sweetened condensed milk:																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed														1,049			
Unskimmed	3			19,916										142,716			169
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed	472	481		22,155	73		261		76	7		617		8,233			13,284
Unskimmed	26			6,796	51		9		1			361		3,756	4		2,133
Unsweetened evaporated milk:																	
Case goods—																	
Skimmed														684			
Unskimmed		10,683	1	55,929	645				106					139,757			43,744
Bulk goods—																	
Skimmed		1,875	18	4,552			100		401	44		326		8,321	118		8,740
Unskimmed		158		4,012	1,318							3,687		27,535	5		4,784
Total condensed and evaporated milk	501	13,197	19	113,360	2,087		370		584	51		4,991		332,051	127		72,854
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)				5,972													
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)														617			972
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)														62			
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk				2,184	397				4,847							1,618	8,421
Dried or powdered buttermilk				9	1,947		385		4,201					30		166	
Powdered whole milk														4,460			4
Powdered skimmed milk				703	159		9		20			69		15,877			105
Powdered cream														83			
Dried casein (skim-milk product)	340	14	45		137						38	56		1,421			538
Dried casein (buttermilk product)																	
Malted milk														314			43
Milk sugar (crude)				139										1,025			468
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	1,143	3,354	5,803	5,179	3,451	433	4,880	371	1,986	129	380	6,429	36	20,713	958	445	11,140

Manufactured product.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total for the year 1922.
Creamery butter	11,142	17,158	12,803	76	165	21,146	9,164	10,179	5,913	12,289	3,118	24,239	420	142,235	1,403	1,153,515
Whey butter (made from whey cream)			62							4		2		1,389		2,291
Renovated or process butter																4,448
American cheese:																
Whole milk	2	8,720	2,209				71	31	3,219	954	97	2,928	16	193,376	3,416	282,896
Part skim			55							96						2,164
Full skim			86							101				1,503		2,509
Swiss cheese (including block)		46	714											13,431		19,983
Brick and Munster cheese		71	8				1					87		34,124		37,194
Limburger cheese		4	5											2,910		7,333
Cream and Neufchâtel cheese		11	967					6		272				542		9,836
All Italian varieties			854									81		398		2,627
All other varieties			196							14	15	50		723		5,387
Total cheese (not including cottage, pot, and bakers')	2	8,852	5,094				72	37	3,219	1,437	112	3,146	16	247,007	3,416	369,980
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	2	7	5,710			3		131	51	52	1	774	45	3,735	12	32,389
Sweetened condensed milk:																
Case goods—																
Skimmed			128							176				1,154		3,915
Unskimmed		6,768	4,313						1,313	6,212				16,237		230,456
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed		264	5,483				4		20	2,997	11	95		8,223		76,049
Unskimmed		192	4,091							456		134		5,343		30,292
Unsweetened evaporated milk:																
Case goods—																
Skimmed		531												1,157		3,574
Unskimmed		16,578	71,459						19,233	1,113		82,038		311,947		919,909
Bulk goods—																
Skimmed		105	18,638				1	4		2,533	721	2,172	26	5,937		67,056
Unskimmed			15,835				14	18		153	25			2,369		70,088
Total condensed and evaporated milk		24,438	119,947				19	22	20,596	13,640	757	84,469	26	352,367		1,431,349
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)			782									8,572		16,588		38,538
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)			287													1,915
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)		89										53	111			330
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk		36	410				2				22	527				44,343
Dried or powdered buttermilk						148						43		312		9,007
Powdered whole milk			634									103		310		5,599
Powdered skimmed milk			4,589				3					4,404		4,734		40,617
Powdered cream			31										4			118
Dried casein (skim-milk product)			438							463		20		775		6,907
Dried casein (buttermilk product)								14						6		20
Malted milk														10,016		13,659
Milk sugar (crude)										53		274				2,199
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	1,591	1,172	30,250	1,063	411	676	1,370	3,251	502	247	1,626	1,726	2,164	5,517	146	161,609

Fruits and Vegetables

Big Cantaloupe Season Opens.

Heavier shipments of new and old potatoes, strawberries and cabbage brought the total of 13 fruits and vegetables to 10,262 cars for the week ending May 26, compared with 9,835 the preceding week. The movement of other lines was lighter. Prices declined for most products. Old potatoes held nearly steady and barreled apples advanced. Cantaloupes sell at moderate ranges.

Cantaloupes.—Another big cantaloupe season is on. Imperial Valley, California, shipped its first cars on May 23, a week earlier than last season, and during the first six days reported a total of 135 cars. Florida shipments have been light, but Texas had forwarded 55 cars to May 28 inclusive. Earliest arrivals were from Mexico, about 100 carloads already having been imported.

IMPERIAL VALLEY CANTALOUPES IMPORTANT.

Imperial Valley originates about two-fifths of the national cantaloupe supply. Last season 12,250 cars came from that section, compared with 10,710 the year before and a little over 9,000 cars in 1920. In the order in which they usually start shipping, the next most important States and their output for seasons of 1922, 1921, and 1920 are as follows: Georgia 1,620, 640, and 390 cars; Arizona 1,560, 1,475, and 1,165 cars; Arkansas 990, 1,500, and 935 cars; North Carolina 700, 820, and 360 cars; Maryland 1,235, 1,205, and 770 cars; Delaware 845, 945, and 580 cars; Indiana 905, 645, and 635 cars; Turlock section of California 2,630, 2,225, and 3,850 cars; Colorado 4,580, 3,215, and 2,455 cars. California, including Imperial Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, and other sections last year shipped 15,630 cars of cantaloupes, or more than half the United States total of 30,615 cars. Last season's total output was about 5,000 cars above the 1921 shipments and 34 per cent more than the average of the past five seasons.

Growers evidently discovered last year that the consuming markets could scarcely handle more cantaloupes and still return a reasonable profit, because this season the acreage has been reduced in all early and intermediate States except Florida, Texas, Illinois, Missouri and Nevada. A forecast of plantings in Imperial Valley shows a decrease of 17% from last season and in the Turlock district a decrease of 21%. Arizona is reported to have only about half of last year's acreage, less in fact than during any of the past four years. Net reduction in plantings in 15 early and intermediate States is estimated at 18%. A similar reduction is reported in the early watermelon sections.

First report of f. o. b. cash track sales in Imperial Valley gives a range of $3.25–$3.50 for standard 36's and 45's, with ponys $2.50–$3 and flats $1.25. In the early part of the 1922 season, standard crates sold at $5–$5.50 f. o. b., partly because of the lateness of the season. Early price in 1921 was $2.50 and in 1920 $3.50–$3.75. California standard 45's, Salmon Tints, started in New York City at $12 for best stock. Texas Salmon Tints have been jobbing in that market at $9 for standard 45's and $1.75–$3 for flats, while ponys, 54's, from Mexico sold at $4–$5 and standards at $7–$8. Best Florida standards brought $3 per crate.

NEW POTATOES DECLINE.

New potatoes.—South Carolina No. 1 Irish Cobblers declined 75¢–$1 per barrel in eastern consuming centers, selling mostly at $6.50–$7.75 but reaching $8–$8.25 in Boston. Prices declined $1.25–$1.50 in producing sections, and closed at $5–$5.75 f. o. b. Florida Spaulding Rose ranged $6.50–$7.50 in eastern markets and sold at $7.75–$8.25 in cities around the Great Lakes. Alabama and Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs followed the general trend, closing 50¢ lower at $4.25–$5.25 per 100 pounds. Shipments of new potatoes increased to 1,373 cars, from 746 the preceding week, but were much lighter than for a similar period in 1922 when 2,854 cars moved during the week ending May 27.

Old potatoes.—The movement of old potatoes continued at the rate of 400 cars daily, the week's total showing a slight increase. Supplies are light to moderate in most consuming centers. Northern sacked Round Whites ranged around $1 per 100 pounds in Chicago and were about steady in other markets at $1.15–$1.85. New York Round Whites held at $1.65–1.85. Maine Green Mountains sold 15¢ lower in Boston at $1.75–$2. Bulk stock continued to sell at $2.10–$2.20 in New York City. At Wisconsin and Minnesota shipping points white varieties ranged 65¢–75¢.

STRAWBERRY SUPPLIES LIBERAL.

Strawberries.—The heaviest shipments of strawberries moved from Tennessee and Arkansas. These States sent 1,052 and 427 cars, respectively. Maryland and Virginia in the East formed another large source of supply. The two States shipped about 1,100 cars, mostly from the Eastern Shore. Delaware forwarded 100 cars. Missouri and Kentucky berries began to move. The season's total on May 26 was about 3,800 cars behind the 1922 season to date because of the late start. Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and North Carolina have all exceeded their last season's total. The week's movement, close to 3,000 cars, was the heaviest of the season thus far. Tennessee and Arkansas Klondikes weakened in leading markets, the best berries selling at $2.50–$2.75 per 24-quart crate, reaching $3.50–$4 in a few cities. Tennessee Aromas brought $3.50–$5 per crate. Kentucky and Missouri Aromas sold in Chicago at $4.75–$5.25 and ranged $3.25–$3.50 in producing sections. Various varieties from Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland met good demand in eastern markets at 13¢–18¢ quart basis, with some sales at slightly lower prices.

Onions.—Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold 15¢–25¢ lower in consuming markets at $2.25–$2.75 per standard crate. California Bermudas ranged $2.50–$3. The movement from Texas decreased, bringing the total down to 437 cars compared with 627 the preceding week. Florida shipped 3 cars. The season's movement of early onions is about three-fifths of last season's to date.

Cabbage.—Increasing supplies of cabbage tended to weaken the markets. Wakefield cabbage from the Eastern Shore of Virginia sold at $1.75–$2.25 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Pointed type cabbage from the Norfok section ranged $1.25–$2, while Alabama and Mississippi pointed stock brought $2.75–$3.25 in consuming centers. Shipments increased to 882 cars, more than half coming from Virginia and 251 cars from South Carolina. The movement was about 150 cars heavier than the preceding week. Shipments of early cabbage for the season were 9,602 cars, about 4,300 less than last season to May 27.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York Baldwin *apples* advanced in New York City to a range of $7.50–$8.50 per barrel. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps sold slightly lower in New York and Chicago at $3.15–$3.90 per box. New Jersey *asparagus* ranged $4–$5 per dozen bunches in New York. South Carolina *string beans* were steady at $2.50–$3.50 per bushel hamper in consuming markets. Florida *cucumbers* advanced in

(Concluded on page 540.)

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of May 20–26 and Season to May 26, with Comparisons.

Product.	May 20–26, 1923.	May 13–19, 1923.	May 21–27, 1922.	Total this season to May 26.	Total last season to May 27.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	69	81	112	46,109	56,098	56,270
Barrel areas	172	256	92	44,438	31,858	32,013
Cabbage	882	730	788	9,602	13,981	40,610
Cantaloupes	50	9	68	59	82	30,614
Celery (Florida)	41	69	25	6,289	4,766	4,807
Lettuce	166	547	254	16,945	14,566	22,026
Onions	437	627	414	3,100	5,306	29,238
Potatoes:						
Sweet	81	111	109	20,895	18,943	19,291
White—						
1922 crop	2,491	2,401	2,180	241,362	233,330	238,288
1923 crop	1,373	746	2,854	4,788	10,184	.....
Spinach	19	103	5	6,578	4,649	4,654
Strawberries	2,985	2,658	3,076	10,488	14,258	18,716
Tomatoes	851	873	787	8,794	9,354	26,375
Watermelons	112	44	1,427	167	2,168	11,015
Vegetables, mixed	533	530	417	8,815	7,031	19,718
Total	10,262	9,835	12,608	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

May 28, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	May 28, 1923.	May 21, 1923.	May 29, 1922.
Potatoes	Charleston, S. C	Barrel	$5.00– 5.75	$6.50–7.00	$4.00– 4.25
	Waupaca, Wis	100 lbs. sacked	.65– .70	.70– .90	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn.	....do	.70– .75	.80– .90	1.30– 1.35
Strawberries	Monett, Mo	24-quart crate	3.25– 3.75	.....	2.25
	Bowling Green Ky.	....do	3.25– 3.75	.....	3.00
Cantaloupes	Brawley Calif.	Standards 45's	3.25– 3.50	.....	.....
Watermelons	Ocala, Fla	Bulk per car	300.00–600.00	.....	150.00–275.00

Big Cantaloupe Season Opens.

(Concluded from page 539.)

New York to a close of $4–$4.25 per bushel hamper, and ranged lower at $3–$4 in other cities. California *lettuce* declined 50¢–$1, selling at $4–$5 per crate. Shipments decreased sharply; only 166 cars moved. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers closed slow and dull at $4–$5. Shipments moved at recent volume, about 140 cars a day. Tom Watson *watermelons*, 22–28-pound average, ranged $300–$600 bulk per car at Florida shipping points.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week May 22–28, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for May 28, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

EARLY POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1, per barrel.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	May 22–23, 1923.	May 15–21, 1923.	May 23–29, 1922.	Jan. 1–May 28, 1923.	Jan. 1–May 29, 1922.	May 28, 1923.	May 21, 1923.	May 29, 1922.
New York	410	308	143	1,339	1,993	$7.25–7.75	$7.75–8.00	$6.00–6.50
Boston	10	8	4	639	84	8.50–9.00	9.50	7.00
Philadelphia	167	95	99	512	946	6.00–6.25	8.50–9.00	4.75–5.00
Baltimore	60	24	38	163	251	6.50–7.00	8.00–8.50	6.00
Pittsburgh	33	61	25	243	290	7.00–7.50	7.75–8.00	6.00–6.25
Cincinnati	31	38	38	141	263	[1] 4.25	6.75–7.00	4.00
Chicago	65	63	85	348	566	[1] 4.50–4.75	8.00	6.50
St. Louis	29	24	60	106	249	[1] 4.25–4.50	[1] 4.75–5.00	[1] 2.75–3.00
Kansas City	21	13	33	76	169	[1] 5.25	[1] 5.75	[1] 2.50

LATE POTATOES. (Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.)

New York	180	197	37	7,131	6,000	$1.65–1.85	$1.65–1.85	$1.40–1.50
Boston	169	184	78	4,038	3,823	1.75–2.00	2.00–2.15	1.10–1.25
Philadelphia	44	26	3	2,124	2,073	1.55–1.60	1.65–2.00	1.00–1.35
Baltimore	13	14	1	359	[2] 379	1.75–1.85	1.85	1.85
Pittsburgh	91	131	26	2,584	2,626	1.00–1.15	1.15–1.35	1.35–1.50
Cincinnati	56	34	4	1,239	1,091	1.10–1.15	1.20–1.25	1.50
Chicago	338	344	36	8,317	5,959	[3] .90	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.40–1.50
St. Louis	48	37	3	1,882	1,887	1.10	[4] 1.20–1.25	1.85
Kansas City	120	176	10	4,345	3,002	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.00–1.10	[4] 1.50–1.75

CABBAGE.[2] (Prices quoted on Southern Wakefields, per barrel crate.)

New York	150	155	.....	2,129	1,411	$1.75–2.00	$2.25–2.50	$0.75–1.00
Boston	58	44	.....	657	496	1.25–1.50	2.50–3.00	1.25–1.75
Philadelphia	94	66	.....	879	998	1.50–2.25	2.75	1.25–1.40
Baltimore	61	54	.....	691	338	1.00–1.50	1.75–2.25	1.40–1.50
Pittsburgh	26	30	.....	653	576	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	2.75–3.00
Cincinnati	33	11	.....	326	332	2.75–3.00	3.75	2.50–2.75
Chicago	46	73	.....	1,520	1,207	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.35	2.25–2.50
St. Louis	25	18	.....	639	896	2.75–3.00	3.25–3.50	2.50
Kansas City	11	13	.....	318	255	[5] 4.00	[5] 4.50	2.25

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 & 2, per standard crate.)

New York	89	100	11	2,576	2,040	$2.25–2.50	$2.50–2.65	$1.60–1.75
Boston	44	77	2	724	650	2.50	2.75–3.00	1.50–1.75
Philadelphia	37	23	5	809	636	2.35	2.75–3.00	1.50–1.85
Baltimore	13	9	0	227	123	2.65–2.75	2.65–2.75	2.00
Pittsburgh	31	45	8	286	551	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	1.50–1.75
Cincinnati	15	9	.....	158	160	2.50	3.00	1.25
Chicago	122	98	39	991	990	2.35–2.55	2.50–2.75	1.40–1.65
St. Louis	139	135	6	737	827	.....	2.50	1.25
Kansas City	51	33	11	401	313	2.50	2.75	1.25

STRAWBERRIES. (Prices quoted on Tennessee and Arkansas various varieties, per 24-quart crate.)

New York	400	400	111	1,401	1,319	[6] $0.12–0.14	[6] $0.12–0.16	[6] $0.18–0.20
Boston	171	119	53	477	533	[7] .15– .18	[6] .15– .20	[6] .20– .23
Philadelphia	163	148	23	517	460	[6] .07– .13	[6] .10– .16	[7] .10– .12
Baltimore	92	81	2	230	156	[6] .07– .10	[6] .08– .12	[7] .12½– 15
Pittsburgh	103	61	34	266	414	2.25–2.75	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50
Cincinnati	110	30	11	327	408	1.50–2.00	2.50–2.75	1.75–2.25
Chicago	311	331	82	1,221	1,341	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	121	105	8	340	438	2.00–2.25	1.75–2.25	2.00
Kansas City	16	21	33	114	378	3.25	4.25–4.50	2.75–3.00

[1] Alabama Bliss Triumphs per 100 pounds.
[2] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Louisiana Round Type, per 100 pounds.
[6] Virginia berries, quart basis.
[7] Maryland berries, quart basis.

Missouri Strawberry Movement Greatly Delayed.

Missouri and northwest Arkansas strawberries, like those in other sections, were greatly delayed by late spring frosts and continued cool weather. This section, moreover, was hit by another frost on May 9. Last year the northwest Arkansas movement started on May 6; this year shipments did not start in Arkansas until the middle of May and only a few cars moved before the 20th. The first car of strawberries was shipped from southwest Missouri on May 12 last season and on May 20 this year. The peak of 1922 shipments was passed about May 26, but this year conditions indicate that the movement will not reach its height until the first week of June.

It is estimated that the crop will be less than 50% of last year's, according to recent advices from the Monett, Mo., field station. While the acreage is somewhat larger, the yield per acre has been reduced considerably. The drought last year thinned out the beds; then the early spring freezes damaged the crops. Greatest injury occurred on May 9, when frost hit part of the southern Missouri section and part of northwest Arkansas. The amount of damage varied throughout the district. In some parts the plants seemed entirely uninjured, while others were hurt severely. Some sections also reported considerable damage by hailstorms. The yields in many fields ran 75–100 crates to the acre last year, but this season the yield probably will average only 30–35 crates. Missouri shipped 1,963 cars during the 1922 season, and estimates this year place the movement from southern Missouri around 1,000 cars. To May 26, only 60 carloads had been reported from that State, compared with 1,016 cars to the same time last season. Movement from all parts of Arkansas has been only half as heavy as last year's early shipments.

Contingent upon favorable weather the last part of May and the first week of June, a heavy movement of strawberries may be expected from this section. The quality of the berries will depend largely on weather conditions. Indications on May 26 were that the berries would be of good size and probably would ripen rapidly. The crop in Missouri consists almost entirely of Aromas. A few Warfields and Dunlaps are still scattered through the territory.

South Carolina Potato Movement Active.

South Carolina shipped only 936 cars of white potatoes to May 26, compared with 2,916 cars to the corresponding date last season, but with favorable weather conditions and with Florida shipments about completed, the heavy shipping points around Charleston, Meggett, and Beaufort are now sending about 175 cars daily to northern markets. Shipments reached more than 100 cars a day on Tuesday, May 22, and are continually increasing, with expectation of 200 cars daily during the period May 28 to June 9.

Favorable growing conditions during the past few weeks have made the potatoes of good quality and the yield is expected to exceed that of last year, so that South Carolina's shipments probably will equal or exceed the 4,352 cars marketed last year in spite of the 24% reduction in acreage this season. Although it is too early to estimate a yield per acre, many growers report yields of 60 to 80 barrels to the acre, according to advices from the representative of the Federal market news service at Charleston.

Prices for carloads f. o. b. usual terms, cloth-top stave and slat barrels of Irish Cobblers and Spaulding Rose, U. S. Grade No. 1, were $6.50–$7 on May 21. On the same date, U. S. No. 2's sold at $4.50–$4.75, but due to a slow demand and the fact that Florida stock was still commanding many of the markets, the f. o. b. price declined until, on May 25, No. 1's sold at $5.50–$6 and No. 2's at $3.75–$4 per barrel. At the same time No. 1 South Carolina potatoes were quoted at $5.75–$7.50 in the city markets, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington reporting highest prices and New York and Philadelphia the lowest. Sales at shipping points were bringing $1 per barrel more than during the last week of May, 1922, and jobbing prices in consuming centers are equally high this season.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and the extension service of Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, are cooperating in shipping-point inspection throughout the Charleston, Meggett, and Beaufort sections. A Federal supervising inspector directs the 20 cooperative inspectors who were handling 50 cars of potatoes daily and who will soon be inspecting many more cars, as several of the heaviest shippers have asked to have their entire tonnage put out under Government inspection certificates which certify to the quality and condition of the stock at time of shipment. Possibly 1,200 cars will be inspected and shipped under these Federal-State certificates.

Acreage Forecast of Tomatoes for Manufacture Revised.

The forecast of the acreage of tomatoes for manufacture, issued by the department on May 8, has been revised, so that the acreage then forecast at 262,440 acres has been raised to 272,050 acres. The reports of about 90 additional manufacturing establishments, some of them reporting a very large acreage, enter into this revision.

The 1922 acreage, also, has been revised because of additional returns received since the former estimate was made and because of the pack reported by the National Canners' Association. The revised estimate is 224,660 acres instead of the former estimate of 215,680 acres.

State.	Acreage.		Forecast, 1923.		
	1921	1922	Number reports received.	Indicated increase.	Revised forecast of acreage.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Acres.*
New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware	28,090	66,810	116	20	80,170
Indiana	21,380	53,240	42	22	64,950
New York	4,880	8,780	24	33	11,680
Ohio	4,470	11,360	21	19	13,520
Missouri	4,330	14,820	39	25	18,520
Virginia and West Virginia	3,590	8,790	71	9	9,580
Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee	4,620	14,300	33	13	16,160
Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota	4,760	10,700	25	35	14,440
Washington, Colorado	730	2,100	3	18	2,480
Utah	1,250	3,820	12	32	5,040
California	6,860	24,140	19	17	28,240
Arkansas	1,030	3,330	16	25	4,160
Other States	1,250	2,470	14	26	3,110
Total	87,240	224,660	435	21	272,050

Texas Onion Shipments Exceed 2,500 Cars.

Probably around 250 cars of Texas onions remained for shipment at loading points in the State on May 22, but all indications at that time pointed to an early close of the shipping season, according to a report recently received from the Laredo field station, operated jointly by the State and Federal market news services.

On account of the higher prices prevailing after May 12 on all classes of stock many growers re-sorted culls which previously had been considered worthless, and for that reason it is probable that earlier local estimates of the season's movement from the various districts will be exceeded. In the Laredo section, for example, it is reported that around 40 cars of selected cull stock were shipped after the close of the active shipping season.

In spite of shippers' estimates of a 2,500–2,800 car crop of onions in Texas this year, buyers in the terminal markets manifested comparatively little interest during the first half of the shipping season. During that time most stock showed a wide range in quality and condition as a result of the freezing weather of mid-March, and shippers generally were unable to put up a grade meeting the requirements of the State commercial pack of mixed No. 1's and No. 2's. As a result, the demand for old onions of good quality and condition continued and importations of Egyptian stock in good condition met a ready market.

PRICES ADVANCED IN MID-SEASON.

About May 8, however, it became apparent that the Texas movement would probably not exceed 50% of last year's tonnage and, with the Laredo district practically cleaned up, buyers began to exhibit more speculative interest. Under an active demand for stock of good quality and condition, f. o. b. prices, cash trackside, on Yellow Bermudas advanced from about $1.50 per crate on May 8 to $2.10–$2.25 on May 14, and eastern consuming markets responded with an increase for best stock of about 50¢ per crate, which brought jobbing prices in those cities to $3. Crystal White Wax advanced to $2.25–$2.40 f. o. b. cash track because of the scarcity of good stock of that variety, and jobbing prices generally showed a premium of 15¢–25¢ on white stock.

During the four-day period, May 16–19, the onion movement from Texas averaged over 80 cars per day, but the f. o. b. market held fairly steady at a cash range of around $2.10 on Yellow Bermudas, and shippers were confident that with a rapid falling off in shipments further declines on good stock were improbable.

Up to May 21, inclusive, the carlot movement from the three principal districts of the State was reported as follows: Laredo, 854 cars; Lower Valley and Gulf Coast, 305 cars; upper counties, 1,118 cars. Total movement from Texas to that date was reported as 2,395 cars, compared with 4,222 cars to the same time last year.

Although rain was expected daily after May 1, weather conditions throughout the State continued nearly ideal, and the heavy rains experienced at some points on May 18 did little damage because most of the crop was already out of the ground. In spite of the disastrous outlook for the crop after the freezing weather of March and the serious competition from the unprecedented supplies of late-crop onions, most growers feel that market prices were very good, considering quality and pack, and while relatively few made any profit from the crop, losses were not so heavy as had been feared at the start of the digging season.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 29, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1922. Pp. 1,137, il. Price, $1.25 a copy.

The Yearbook for 1922 continues the plan adopted for the Yearbook for 1921 of presenting in a somewhat detailed manner the economic situation regarding five of our leading agricultural products—hogs, dairy, tobacco, small grains other than wheat, and forestry. The object is to give the history of each subject, the present situation, and the future outlook.

The number of Yearbooks allotted to the department will not permit us to furnish a copy to anyone except our own investigators, field workers, and official cooperators. Applicants other than persons in these groups are advised that each Member of Congress receives an allotment to be distributed as he may direct, and that the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., has copies for sale at $1.25 each.

Frost Resistance in Flax. By Robert L. Davis, Assistant Plant Breeder, Office of Fiber-Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 8, figs. 5. May, 1923. (**Department Circular 264.**) Price, 5 cents.

Soil Survey of Guilford County, North Carolina. By R. C. Jurney and S. O. Perkins, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and W. A. Davis and W. D. Lee, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. Pp. 32, fig. 1, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1920.**)

Raspberry Culture. By George M. Darrow, Pomologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 43, figs. 33. Revised January, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 887.**)

This bulletin furnishes information as to the best methods of raising raspberries, and particularly considers practices which differ from those used with other bush fruits.

Self-Fertilization and Cross-Fertilization in Pima Cotton. By Thomas H. Kearney, Physiologist in Charge of Alkali and Drought Resistant Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 68, figs. 4, pls. 7 (Professional Paper). April 26, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1134.**) Price, 10 cents.

Soil Survey of Multnomah County, Oregon. By C. V. Ruzek, of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, and E. J. Carpenter, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Pp. 98, fig. 1, pls. 2, map. (**From F. O. Soils, 1919.**) Price, 25 cents.

Grain

Grain Prices Suffer Sharp Decline.

Grain prices declined sharply at the close of the week ending May 26. After remaining fairly firm throughout the week both wheat and corn future prices declined sharply on Saturday, May wheat being quoted at Chicago at the close at $1.16¼, with July at $1.14½. May corn closed at 77⅛, with July at 76⅞. Excellent weather conditions in the winter wheat belt together with a falling off in the export demand were the principal weakening factars.

Primary receipts of wheat and corn increased slightly during the week under review, while the receipts of oats fell off about 87,000 bushels from the receipts of the previous week. Primary shipments continued to be almost twice the amount of the receipts which resulted in a further decrease in the visible supply, as is shown in the accompanying table.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	May 21-26.	May 14-19.	May 21-26.	May 14-19.	May 21-26.	May 14-19.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	3,742,000	3,728,000	1,837,000	1,562,000	2,809,000	2,896,000
Primary shipments	6,149,000	6,688,000	2,374,000	3,274,000	3,494,000	3,567,000
Visible supply	34,191,000	37,110,000	9,394,000	12,393,000	14,485,000	16,167,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	123	112	224	145	345	430
Minneapolis	879	898	62	44	78	87
St. Louis	423	433	303	122	279	245
Kansas City	502	489	147	98	45	80
Cincinnati	61	25	41	47	47	23
New York	1,428	998	1	27	117	45

Exports of wheat and corn fell off 50%. Exports of oats also were very small but exports of rye increased, amounting to almost 1,250,000 bushels. Total exports of wheat for the United States from July 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, totaled 195,000,000 bushels, which was 52,000,000 bushels less than for the same period last year, a decrease of 21%. During the same period exports from Canada increased 57% over the exports of last year, and totaled 233,000,000 bushels.

CASH WHEAT PRICES HOLD FIRM.

Notwithstanding the sharp break in future prices, cash prices of wheat held firm and the average sale price at five principal markets gained one cent during the week. Corn and oat prices lost one cent, while rye sales were on a basis 3¢ higher at Chicago and 1¢ lower at Minneapolis.

At Chicago the receipts of cash wheat were so light that it was difficult to maintain a spot market. The bulk of the receipts were on contract and were taken principally by milling interests. Purchases of 15,000 bushels of new No. 2 Hard Winter wheat to arrive were reported by local dealers for July and August shipment. Total export sales reported were 1,200,000 bushels. On Thursday 300,000 bushels of No. 2 Durum were reported sold to exporters at one cent under the July future price c. i. f. Buffalo. The small export sales were attributed to the good crop prospects in Europe and northern Africa and to more liberal offerings of Argentine and Indian wheat. Russia was also reported to be offering wheat for June shipment at prices below American quotations.

Spring wheat sales at Minneapolis continued on a basis 1–20¢ over the July future price. The bulk of sales, however, was on a basis 1–2¢ lower within the range than during the previous week. The milling demand was rather slow because of the dull flour demand. Wheat stocks at Minneapolis decreased 300,000 bushels during the week. Durum wheat sales were very slow. The price basis was changed during the week to Duluth July future basis and No. 1 Amber was quoted 1–6¢ over this basis.

Continued large receipts of wheat at St. Louis caused the market to weaken, and soft winter wheat prices declined 8–10¢ during the week. The lower prices, however, failed to broaden the demand. Hard winter wheat was 2–3¢ lower also at this market.

At Kansas City premiums were also lowered about 3¢ a bushel, and No. 2 hard winter was being offered to the mills out of Kansas City at about 10¢ a bushel over the July future price. The dark varieties were also lower, which reflects the lack of a broad outlet in domestic channels. The very light demand for flour and the fact that the mills were not inclined to accumulate wheat beyond their current requirements were largely responsible for the slow demand. Offerings of wheat from country points increased as the early farm work was finished and roads were in better condition. The falling off in the foreign demand was noticeable at the Gulf ports. There was also an absence of the distressed tonnage rates, which were an important factor in the market during the previous week. It is estimated that sales of new crop wheat for August and September shipment were only a small percentage of the amount usually sold by this time of the year.

The fluctuations of the future market were reflected in cash prices at Cincinnati. The mill demand was inactive, as most of them had ample supplies for their immediate requirements and were not accumulating large stocks. Continued large receipts of wheat at New York was the outstanding feature in that market.

Offerings of corn continued light at practically all the markets. At Chicago there was a good demand notwithstanding the light receipts. Consumers were the principal buyers, and local and outside industries supplied their needs from elevator stocks, which were reduced to 5,585,000 bushels at the close of the week. Reports from shipping points in Iowa and Illinois indicate small stocks in country elevators in those States. There were also reports from Illinois that considerable replanting would be necessary because of the cold weather, which had caused considerable rotting of the seed in the ground.

The demand for corn at Kansas City from the South and Southwest continued to be of very small volume. Texas buyers appeared to be well stocked with corn and oats and buyers in the southwest sections were also not accumulating large stocks. Country offerings brought from Iowa and Nebraska were slightly larger.

Increased receipts of corn at St. Louis weakened the market and prices were quoted at the close about 4¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. There was a good demand, however, from local industries and shipping interests. Stocks in store were reported to be rather small and buyers were depending largely upon daily offerings for their requirements.

The light receipts held prices firm at Cincinnati and millers and consumers were forced to buy from elevator stocks in the absence of spot offerings. Ear corn was strong and in good demand, one car of yellow selling as high as 96¢ per bushel, the highest point of the season to date.

Oats were in fair demand at the principal markets throughout the week. Shippers and dealers were the most active buyers at Chicago and took principally No. 3 white oats of good color and weight. Elevators bought the better grades, while cereal interests took grades suitable for milling purposes. Receipts and offerings were both smaller than during the previous week. There was a fair shipping demand from the South, but eastern inquiries were of small volume. The oat market situation in the central West and Southwest was similar to that of corn. An unusually large proportion of the receipts at St. Louis graded No. 2 white and were in good demand. Receipts at Kansas City were only 45 cars, but were ample for the limited demand which prevailed in that market from the consuming territories. Prices were lowered about 2¢ at Cincinnati but Heavy No. 2 White continued to command good premiums over the other grades.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of May 21-26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grains Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	580	352	91	65	760
Gulf ports [2]	198	93	8	.....	90
Pacific ports [3]	233	.....	.....	113	.....
Total:					
May 21-26, 1923	1,011	445	99	178	850
May 14-19, 1923	1,475	332	59	167	1,055
May 22-27, 1922	1,515	2,145	1,148	401	1,311
July 1, 1922-May 26, 1923	124,026	55,656	14,307	22,148	38,130
July 1, 1921-May 27, 1922	175,967	92,611	7,898	21,759	16,045

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of May 19 to 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to May 25.		
	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	1922-23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	124	124	160	1	1	2	415	172	241
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	159	48
Northern Spring No. 2	129	.....	134	1	.....	1	33	201	16
Hard Winter..No. 2	120	120	135	6	4	110	2,194	1,766	124
No. 3	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	9	266	760	35
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	121	.....	132	7	.....	2	1,411	881	160
No. 3	121	118	130	1	2	5	596	680	88
Red Winter...No. 2	130	.....	136	1	.....	59	711	1,643	43
No. 3	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	12	765	1,322	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	134	133	170	258	205	24	30,118	5,800	511
No. 2	127	125	164	96	59	33	5,031	3,091	163
No. 3	123	119	159	41	28	107	2,901	7,112	41
Northern Spring No. 1	129	129	160	102	103	8	9,843	669	1,471
No. 2	127	126	158	83	82	11	5,600	394	1,421
No. 3	122	122	150	46	32	14	2,586	995	260
Amber Durum No. 2	114	114	138	8	4	19	1,643	1,536	107
KANSAS CITY.									
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	126	128	143	6	16	159	1,727	2,244	77
No. 3	125	124	146	10	14	46	2,149	1,585	136
Hard Winter..No. 2	118	118	131	74	73	278	8,178	8,838	93
No. 3	119	117	129	122	101	102	11,299	6,235	181
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	114	114	126	4	1	1	360	247	146
No. 3	112	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	472	213	222
Red Winter...No. 2	126	.....	125	3	.....	9	405	2,413	17
No. 3	118	125	124	3	5	25	1,569	2,146	70
OMAHA.									
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 2	128	123	131	1	3	9	911	2,892	32
No. 3	124	121	131	3	2	3	965	1,410	68
Hard Winter..No. 2	114	112	125	38	33	119	4,196	3,078	136
No. 3	115	113	123	16	9	44	1,762	2,545	69
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	113	112	123	12	6	8	401	1,394	29
No. 3	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	22	193	1,270	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	124	123	134	23	16	4	626	604	104
Red Winter...No. 2	135	139	136	17	8	34	1,874	5,123	37
No. 3	130	133	129	66	25	45	4,637	3,413	136
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	126	125	137	1,051	832	1,324	105,853	72,921	145

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to May 25.		
	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	1922-23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	82	82	62	44	18	74	1,529	617	248
No. 3	82	84	61	4	3	18	3,296	1,422	232
Yellow.....No. 2	83	84	62	108	58	332	3,579	2,267	158
No. 3	82	82	61	10	14	73	10,123	4,138	245
Mixed.....No. 2	82	81	62	12	18	166	1,736	1,226	142
No. 3	81	81	61	4	29	74	4,636	2,055	224
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	81	80	55	8	7	9	1,033	769	134
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	85	86	57	14	9	37	672	632	106
No. 3	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	1	43	264	16
Yellow.....No. 2	87	88	59	20	14	23	769	334	230
No. 3	88	90	.....	3	1	.....	351	231	152
Mixed.....No. 2	86	87	58	10	2	26	685	471	145
No. 3	.....	85	.....	.....	2	.....	146	513	28
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	82	85	54	14	1	74	652	399	163
No. 3	81	.....	54	2	.....	5	232	322	72
Yellow.....No. 2	82	83	55	44	8	79	1,409	678	208
No. 3	82	84	55	2	1	9	954	555	172
Mixed.....No. 2	81	78	54	9	1	31	676	428	158
No. 3	80	.....	53	2	.....	11	308	396	78

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to May 25.		
	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	1922-23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White.....No. 2	86	86	62	33	17	38	861	436	197
No. 3	85	85	61	4	10	1	562	421	133
Yellow.....No. 2	86	86	63	70	35	42	1,406	688	204
No. 3	85	85	62	7	6	5	2,013	757	266
Mixed.....No. 2	85	85	62	4	6	9	420	314	134
No. 3	84	82	60	4	2	1	452	310	146
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	83	84	60	432	262	1,138	38,543	20,653	187

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to May 25.		
	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	1922-23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	45	46	40	107	158	206	7,559	6,532	116
No. 3	44	45	39	160	169	424	9,192	10,225	90
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	42	43	37	8	15	18	2,057	753	273
No. 3	41	42	36	20	27	84	4,754	4,853	98
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	48	45	40	1	1	2	152	187	81
No. 3	46	45	39	8	12	14	1,124	882	127
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	43	43	36	28	14	38	1,942	1,492	130
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	46	47	40	55	20	15	1,209	705	171
No. 3	45	46	39	43	41	94	2,706	3,442	79
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	44	45	39	430	457	895	30,695	29,071	106

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to May 25.		
	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	May 19-25, 1923.	May 12-18, 1923.	May 19-25, 1922.	1922-23	Average 3 previous crop years.	1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	78	75	106	4	6	6	1,069	931	115
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	78	74	103	6	11	25	2,507	2,527	99

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, May 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	July futures.				September futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	117⅞	116½	121⅞	125⅜	115⅜	114½	118	120¼
Minneapolis.....	121⅝	121⅞	139¾	144⅝	119⅜	119⅝	124¼	129
Kansas City.....	109¾	109¾	113⅞	117⅞	108⅞	107¾	110¼	112
Winnipeg.....	120	119	134	138⅜	115¾	115¾	121⅜	126⅜
Liverpool.....	122⅜	123¼	.....	.....	120½	120⅜	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	July futures.				September futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.
Chicago.....	79½	80	63½	64⅜	78	78⅞	65½	66⅞
Kansas City.....	77½	78¼	57⅝	58⅜	73⅜	78¾	60½	61½

Oats.

Market.	July futures.				September futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.	May 25.	May 18.
Chicago.....	42½	42¾	33½	39½	40½	40¾	39¾	41
Winnipeg.....	48⅜	48⅜	52⅞	53½	44⅞	45¼	46⅞	48⅜

October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Hay and Feed

Light Movement Ruling Factor for Hay Market.

The light movement of hay was the ruling factor in the hay market situation during the week ending May 26. Demand was also of small volume, but in most cases was equal to the receipts. Because of the increasing amount of pasturage and local forage available, however, no material increase in the demand is looked for by the trade at this time. Wet spring weather has delayed the movement of the new alfalfa but the demand for this kind of hay has also fallen off and prices are tending toward a new crop level.

Receipts for the current week and with comparisons with those of the previous week and for the corresponding week last year are shown in the accompanying table:

	May 21 to 26, 1923.	May 14 to 19, 1923.	May 22 to 27, 1922.	Jan. 1 to May 26, 1923.	Jan. 1 to May 27, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	45	65	103	1,822	.....
New York	85	168	120	2,914	3,027
Philadelphia	50	47	55	1,224	.....
Pittsburgh	78	86	75	2,598	2,528
Cincinnati	127	93	101	3,157	2,625
Chicago	222	221	186	4,729	4,712
Minneapolis-St. Paul	83	75	45	2,208	2,559
St. Louis	185	116	65	3,719	.....
Omaha	51	98	.....	2,901	.....
Kansas City	178	251	.....	9,360	.....
Los Angeles	101	103	113	3,151	2,833
San Francisco	140	120	.....	1,762	.....

EASTERN MARKETS DULL.

While strictly choice grades of timothy hay sold at firm prices, the general run of hay at both Boston and New York was in very light demand and prices tended downward. At the former market railroad terminals were overstocked with hay both on track and in store which it was almost impossible to move even at liberal concessions from the asked prices. At New York it was also difficult to sell the lower grades and it was necessary to reduce prices in order to move some of the inferior hay. Some of this hay brought scarcely enough to pay freight and hauling charges. Other eastern markets were practically unchanged, with supply and demand well equalized.

Receipts continued light at Pittsburgh. The demand was fairly active but of limited volume. A few cars of good clover hay were wanted but the outlook for this kind of hay was very limited. While the demand for good hay was urgent, any material increase in receipts would probably lower the price level.

At most of the Central Western markets the demand was almost entirely of a local nature. The firm prices had caused shippers from the markets to advance their quotations, which resulted in a few acceptances from buyers in consuming markets and territories. At Cincinnati there was a fair demand for timothy and light mixed hay of good quality for supplying local racing stables. The selling demand was very small, and the market seemed to have reached the point where the country movement would control prices. The same situation apparently existed at Chicago. Better grades were in good demand by the local trade, while lower grades were dull and inactive. The stockyards were fairly active buyers of good No. 2 hay at about $19 per ton. Any large increase in receipts would probably lower prices, but advices of country loadings did not indicate any great increase in movement during the next few days. Large receipts were expected, however, when the farmer were finished with their spring rush of farm work.

The demand for hay at Minneapolis was limited almost entirely to the city trade. Very little improvement was expected until the new crop of hay began to arrive upon the market.

The market was very strong at St. Louis. Receipts were materially larger than during the present week. No. 1 timothy sold as high as $26 per ton during the week, and other kinds were also firm.

Southern markets continued to report light stocks, with demand inactive. Local forage was available in increasing quantities. In Georgia the oat crop has been mostly cut, and dealers stated that a large amount of this will be fed instead of hay.

SOUTHWEST OFFERING NEW CROP ALFALFA.

New crop alfalfa was being offered during the week under review from Oklahoma and New Mexico at around $20 per ton f. o. b. cars at shipping point but it was reported that buyers considered this price too high and that very little hay was sold at this price. The movement of old alfalfa to Kansas City was of extremely small volume, only 48 cars being received during the week. The price held practically unchanged but the trade bought very sparingly and restricted purchases to their immediate needs. Practically the same situation was reported from Omaha.

On the Pacific Coast receipts of alfalfa were large and the market weakened slightly because of the limited demand. Excellent prospects for new crop alfalfa were reported from some producing sections in California.

PRAIRIE.

The prairie market held rather steady during the week probably because of the light offerings. At Kansas City the stockyards and other large commercial interests took most of the prairie hay arriving. Buyers from Nebraska and other near-by Central States also bought occasional cars. Most of the prairie received at Kansas City during the week came from Kansas. The demand for prairie was restricted by the excellent conditions of pasturage and any material increase in receipts would tend to weaken prices.

Apathetic Demand for Feeds.

The usual summer diminution in the demand for mill feeds, a sign of the influence of ideal pasturage conditions in most sections of the country, became very apparent in the market during the week ending May 26. An easier tendency resulted with further declines in prices for the more important feedstuffs.

Offerings were fairly large especially of bran and oil meals. Small purchases were the rule and these were principally to supply immediate needs. The demand for deferred shipment was light because of the belief among the trade that reduced consumption from now on will result in still lower quotations than were recently registered.

Production of most feeds was good, of some rather in excess of present requirements. Stocks at mills generally speaking were light and supplies in hands of interior dealers about normal but ample for present needs.

Receipts and the movement were fair.

Wheat-mill feeds.—Opinions relative to the future trend of wheat feed prices were mixed. Northwestern markets, which held very firm recently, were slightly easier and southwestern markets which supplied the bulk of offerings during the past few weeks developed a stronger tone. A sufficiently large demand was noted in the Southwest to absorb offerings for near-by and deferred shipment with the result that a rather tight condition developed in the trade. Bran for deferred shipment from that section advanced to $21 per ton for July–August, mills, in fact, asking $21.50–$22, as compared with $19–$19.50, the prevailing range in the previous week.

Eastern and northern jobbers and mixers were heavy buyers of deferred-shipment bran out of the Southwest. Most of the mills were slow in offering new-crop bran in view of the extremely quiet flour trade and the slow inquiry for flour for July–August shipment. Ordinarily at this time large quantities of flour are booked for early new crop delivery but so far substantial orders have failed to materialize. Standard middlings were slightly easier and transit shipments were quoted at same prices as those asked for prompt shipment. Flour middlings and reddog were scarce and the fairly good demand held prices firm for these feeds. The interior demand, especially in the Northeast, was light and some disposition was shown among jobbers to cut prices in order to move immediate shipment bran.

Deferred deliveries of bran and middlings were quoted at considerable discounts. July shipment bran was offered freely at $4–$5 below prevailing prices. Shipments were fair. Interior supplies were considered by the trade to be about normal for this season of the year.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Receipts of cottonseed meal in a few distributing markets were heavy and in excess of the demand. Prices were about 50 cents per ton lower for the 36 per cent protein meal but held steady for the higher grades. Offerings from the South were moderate and at lower quotations. Resellers in a few instances quoted 75 cents per ton below mill prices and a few in eastern markets invited bids with a view of disposing of their holdings. Shipments were light and stocks at mills and in the hands of interior dealers rather heavy compared with last year. Hulls were in good demand at firm prices.

LINSEED MEAL DECLINES $4–$5 PER TON.

Linseed cake and meal.—Lack of demand and heavy production of linseed cake and meal forced prices down and declines of $5 per ton for spot stuff were registered in many markets. The production outlook continued favorable. A few mills indicated having sold enough oil to continue operations on a at or near capacity basis until September 1. Buffalo mills reduced their prices for 32 per cent protein meal from $42 to about $39 and solicited orders for June, July-August shipment at that figure. Stocks at mills and production were good. Supplies in the interior were thought by the trade to be heavy and no material increase in the demand was expected from that direction. The export inquiry was fair, most of the sales being filled by eastern markets as western prices were not on a competitive basis. Shipments and receipts were good.

Hominy feed.—Demand for hominy feed was fair in some sections and light in others. Production was light and about equal to present requirements. Prices held steady in sympathy with the firmness in cash corn. Receipts and shipments were light. Few deferred shipments were noted as quite a few of the larger mills contracted their output for the next 15 to 20 days. Interior stocks were light.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was quoted unchanged from last week and the guarantee against shippers reduction in price on date of arrival at destination remained effective. Demand was good for transit and nearby shipment but offerings were light on that basis. Most of the mills were sold up for the next 30 days but resellers offered freely for prompt shipment. Production was good and consumption judging by requests received by mills to advance shipment dates held up very well. Shipments and receipts were fairly heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—An easier undertone prevailed in alfalfa meal. Receipts were moderately large and the demand light. Offerings of old meal were not urgent. However, sufficient old meal or hay to be ground remained on hand at mills to take care of requirements until new crop meal offerings become more readily available which will be about the latter half of June. Few new crop offerings were made hence they did not affect the market to any extent. Mixed feed manufacturers displayed little interest, first because of the slow demand for commercial feeds and, second, because the trade as a whole was inclined to hold off in anticipation of a sharp readjustment in prices. Shipments were light.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July–April, 1922 and 1923, and May 5 to May 26, 1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity.	Unit.	10 months, July–April.		1923		
		1921–22.	1922–23 Preliminary.	Week ending May 12.	Week ending May 19.	Week ending May 26.
		Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Exports:						
Barley	Bush.	20,233	17,466	468	10	283
Corn	do	153,825	87,082	1,769	924	602
Oats	do	6,574	17,965	410	189	20
Rye	do	19,468	42,923	876	633	1,203
Wheat	do	184,949	135,726	2,597	4,760	2,344
Wheat flour	Bbls.	13,776	13,093	269	182	1,906
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	70,818	94,090	389	1,673	548
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,940	2,490	.....	16	5
Exports from Canada (10 months, July-April):						
Wheat	Bush.	119,130	192,511	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	6,337	9,165	.....	.....	.....

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, May 26, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[3]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$27.00	$25.50	$23.00	$21.50	$22.00	$23.50	$26.50	$26.50	$26.50	$27.50	$23.00	$20.00	$22.50	$23.50	$18.00	$25.00	.....	$19.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.00	23.00	21.50	19.00	20.50	22.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	26.00	21.50	18.50	21.00	19.00	16.50	19.50	.....	17.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	23.00	21.50	19.00	20.00	23.00	25.50	25.00	25.50	.....	.....	20.50	.....	20.00	16.00	22.00	.....	19.50	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	19.50	20.50	19.00	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	19.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	[5]15.00	.....	.....	18.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	[5]16.00	[5]15.00	23.00	.....	18.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	23.00	.....	[2]23.00	[2]22.00	23.50	$21.25	25.00	$21.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	30.00	.....	.....	[2]27.50	30.00	21.00	.....	[2]20.00	[2]19.00	.....	19.00	23.00	17.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	[2]26.00	26.00	18.00	.....	[2]17.00	[2]16.00	.....	17.25	18.00	.....	15.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]18.00	17.50	.....	19.50	19.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]15.00	16.00	.....	16.50	17.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]12.00	14.00	.....	18.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.00	.....	16.00	13.50	13.50	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	12.00	10.50	7.50	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	14.00	.....	16.00	13.50	14.50	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	13.00	11.50	8.00	.....	9.25	7.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.00	12.50	8.00	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	31.00	26.50	27.50	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	33.50	34.50	33.00	32.00	33.00	33.00	34.50	.....	34.50	.....	.....	31.00	32.00	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	32.50	34.00	34.00	34.50	38.00	34.50	.....	28.50	31.00	32.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.25	40.00	36.00
Hard winter	34.25	.....	33.00	32.25	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	31.00	32.50	28.00	.....	27.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.75	36.00	35.50	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	41.00	38.50	.....	.....	33.50	33.50	30.75	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	41.00	.....	40.00	38.50	36.00	.....	37.00	.....	38.50	.....	.....	36.00	36.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	28.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	37.00	38.50	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	28.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	29.50	27.00	27.00	.....	37.00
Wheat millrun	35.25	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	34.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	45.00	45.00	43.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.50	39.00	38.00	38.00	.....	42.00	42.50	.....	52.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.50	54.00	53.95	52.50	52.50	52.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	51.50	51.25	51.00	49.50	49.25	49.25	.....	.....	39.50	47.00	42.25	48.25	49.75	47.00	.....	.....	49.50	49.00	45.00	52.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.25	46.75	46.75	44.50	44.00	44.00	38.00	40.00	.....	45.00	38.00	42.50	45.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.50	30.50	.....	28.25	.....	27.50	27.00	25.00	29.00	.....
Gluten feed	44.30	43.65	43.25	41.05	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	41.05	37.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.00	38.75	39.00	.....	37.50	37.50	40.00	.....	39.50	.....	.....	36.00	36.50	34.00	.....	32.50	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	38.75	38.50	38.50	.....	37.50	37.50	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	36.50	33.00	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	[5]36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	43.50	46.50	.....	.....	46.00	44.00	.....	.....	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] New crop. [5] Rolled.

Seeds

Seed Prices Mostly Unchanged During Week.

Prices for most kinds of seeds were well maintained during the week ending May 26 despite the fact that the spring selling season is practically over. A succession of cold rains in the Missouri Valley and eastward further delayed planting and checked the demand temporarily for late forage-crop seeds.

The demand for most of the late forage-crop seeds was fairly good throughout the month of May. Sales of clover and grass seed, although in small lots, held on well because of the lateness of the season. Declines ranging from 40¢-$1.10 per 100 pounds occurred in prices for red clover, crimson clover, and Kentucky bluegrass, and smaller declines of 5¢-25¢ were recorded for alsike and sweet clover, redtop, amber and orange sorgo, rape, and vetches. Timothy, millet, Sudan grass, soy bean, and cowpea prices were higher than a month ago. The largest advances were scored by Sudan grass, about $1, golden millet, 60¢, and soy beans, 35¢.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Some speculative buying of red clover was reported during the week ending May 26. Prices for red and alsike were unchanged in most markets but slightly lower in a few others. Small carryover of red clover is reported in Germany and relatively larger carryover in Italy and France. Prospective production and prices for crimson-clover seed are discussed elsewhere in this issue. Unconfirmed reports indicate a good crop of alfalfa seed in Argentina and South Africa. Quotations of $14-$15 per 100 pounds have been reported for Argentine seed. About 23,000 pounds of white clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Denmark and Holland.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were unchanged but firm. Prices for other grasses, especially Kentucky bluegrass, were a little lower. The Kentucky bluegrass seed crop is reported to be a week or two late. Approximately 75,000 pounds of timothy were exported from New York to Denmark and Germany and 7,000 pounds of redtop to Germany. About 22,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain.

Millets.—Millet prices continued to show an upward trend because of reported small stocks and fairly active demand. Golden and broom corn millet advanced 25¢-50¢ in a few markets. Stocks of the better grades of Hungarian millet were practically exhausted in one or two important markets. In some sections farmers are continuing to plant corn instead of falling back on millet, sorgos, and other catch crops.

Miscellaneous.—Sudan grass prices eased off a little in a few markets. Demand for soy beans and cowpeas continued fair to good and prices were firm. A good demand for seed corn has been reported for the Northwest. Approximately 48,000 pounds of spring vetch from Belgium and Holland, 44,000 pounds of canary seed from Holland and Egypt, and 120,000 pounds of hemp from Manchuria arrived at New York during the week. About 100,000 pounds of sugar-beet seed arrived at Baltimore from Germany.

Regular Seed Page to be Discontinued for This Season.

As the principal period for marketing seeds is now practically over for this season, the seed market review and the tables of seed prices which have been appearing weekly in Weather, Crops, and Markets will be discontinued until the opening of another season. However, seed items will appear from time to time in this publication, usually on the pages devoted to the reviews of the grain, hay, and feed markets.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, May 26, 1923.

For Best Grades of Seed Offered by Seedsmen, with Purity and Germination Tests Approximately as Indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States May 26, 1923.	Average for United States May 27, 1922.	Average for United States May 28, 1921.	Average for United States May 29, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 5-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per ct.
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	
Red clover	99.4	92	$19.25	$19.50	$21.00	$20.50	$18.35	$20.00	$19.15	$21.00	$20.50	$22.00	$21.00	$19.00	$20.10	$23.30	$19.50	$46.15	68
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.10	16.50	16.35	17.00	17.50	18.00	17.00	16.50	16.75	18.85	21.75	46.85	57
White clover	96.9	91	61.00	63.00	63.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	63.50	65.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	60.00	61.80	37.80	54.45	60.00	122
Crimson clover	98.2	91	15.00	14.00	14.50	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	18.50	.....	20.00	.....	16.30	12.50	8.40	11.65	150
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	11.75	12.00	12.50	15.00	14.00	11.00	12.50	9.30	9.80	30.35	76
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.85	15.25	.....	36.50	81
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	21.25	19.25	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	19.95	18.20	18.65	37.35	81
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.25	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.00	7.00	6.75	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.25	6.75	7.10	12.75	82
Red top	93.2	90	18.00	19.00	19.50	19.50	22.00	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	22.00	21.50	21.00	19.65	23.25	15.40	18.50	103
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	23.50	23.00	25.00	24.50	27.00	22.50	22.50	24.00	23.00	27.50	23.00	25.00	24.30	56.35	33.95	28.25	61
Orchard grass	86.9	87	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	13.50	14.00	15.00	14.00	13.75	17.95	15.35	23.75	72
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.45	29.00	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.00	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	10.75	18.55	20.65	35.35	43
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	13.00	12.25	11.15	14.10	23.30	69
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.50	4.75	4.80	4.75	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.60	4.75	4.00	.....	4.85	2.85	2.60	5.90	128
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	3.50	4.25	4.00	.....	3.95	2.25	2.10	4.15	140
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.75	4.00	4.50	4.25	.....	4.30	2.60	1.90	3.75	156
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.00	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.10	3.45	8.40	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.40	3.50	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	2.85	2.75	3.00	4.00	4.50	.....	3.35	4.50	7.50	13.75	39
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	3.80	4.50	5.00	.....	4.15	2.20	1.90	3.75	158
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.00	5.50	.....	.....	4.75	3.75	4.75	4.00	4.25	3.75	.....	4.45	3.10	2.15	3.20	158
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.50	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	4.75	4.50	4.75	.....	5.00	3.25	2.25	3.60	165
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.30	3.25	.....	3.00	2.50	2.05	3.60	110
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.75	2.40	2.75	.....	3.00	2.60	2.10	3.60	108
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	16.25	6.60	4.05	12.80	208
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	6.85	7.50	6.75	7.00	8.50	.....	7.10	8.75	8.35	11.20	75
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.50	16.25	17.00	18.00	17.50	.....	16.75	18.00	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.65	15.40	12.20	28.80	94
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	6.95	6.60	7.00	9.90	89
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	.....	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	5.65	3.95	5.75	105
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.40	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.70	4.30	6.30	10.55	67
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.75	3.80	.....	5.00	4.75	5.50	6.50	5.00	5.40	.....	.....	4.95	4.30	6.15	9.30	75
Seed grains:				Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	.....	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.50	1.25	1.75	.....	.....	1.70	1.30	1.70	3.15	83
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	.....	1.60	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	1.85	.....	.....	.....
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	.65	.60	.....	.80	.80	.95	.....	.75	.65	.75	1.55	76
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	.....	1.20	1.00	.....	.85	.....	1.00	1.25	1.90	.....	1.20	1.05	1.35	2.05	94
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	.....	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	.....	1.25	1.10	1.80	.....	1.45	1.40	1.80	2.45	77
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.50	1.75	2.50	70

Vegetable Seed Crop Acreage and Condition.

Growing conditions of vegetable seed crops on the whole have not been as favorable as last year. Many crops notably in California and Colorado have suffered from drouth and cold wet weather has affected plantings in the Middle West. In many sections, crops are one to two weeks late, while vine crops, sweet corn, and beans are not yet all planted. The acreage is much larger in the aggregate.

Beans and peas.—Garden peas in Idaho and Montana have been planted under satisfactory conditions. There is ample moisture to insure good germination and to promote rapid early growth. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for the development of this crop in California. Conditions in Wisconsin are backward. The total acreage is considerably larger than last year. Preparations also have been made for planting probably a 20 per cent heavier acreage of dwarf snap and garden pole beans. Smaller stocks and better demand from dealers are the chief reasons for the increased acreage.

Sweet corn.—A somewhat smaller acreage of sweet corn for seed is being planted in Connecticut and Massachusetts under favorable weather conditions. The acreage in Ohio is reported slightly above normal. The season has been cold and wet in Ohio and in Nebraska, and it is expected that some replanting will be necessary. The contract acreage in Nebraska is somewhat smaller than last year and independent growers are reported more active.

Vine crops.—The acreage being planted in Colorado for the production of cucumber and muskmelon seed is about the same or larger than last year. There is a shortage of irrigation water and present conditions are not considered favorable. Contract orders for vine crops especially muskmelon have been heavy. Conditions of the growing crop of watermelons for seed in Florida are reported good and the prospects are for a normal yield.

Onion sets.—The shortage and high price of labor affected the acreage planted for the production of onion sets in the Chicago district. The crop is two to four weeks late because of the cold spring season. Dry weather after planting and seed of low viability in some instances resulted in poor germination. The acreage in Oregon is larger than last year and the crop is in excellent condition.

Tomato.—Contract orders for tomato seeds are reported being made freely. The total acreage of this crop is uncertain as yet. Conditions are favorable in southern California and the plants have been set in the fields. More irrigation than usual has been necessary because of the light rainfall. No plants have been set in Michigan and Ohio. The acreage in New Jersey and Delaware is about the same as last year. The cold, dry weather, has retarded growth of the plants.

Cabbage.—The acreage for cabbage seed production on Long Island is about the same as last year. The plants kept well but were transplanted late because of the backward spring. Dry weather followed and the crop has made slow growth. Incomplete reports from the Puget Sound District indicate an increase in the acreage of cabbage seed for harvest this year although considerable acreage was winterkilled. The growing season has been favorable and the crop has developed rapidly.

California crops.—Dry weather during February and March retarded the development of small vegetable seed crops in California. Root crops were more adversely affected, notably beet, carrot, and radish. The acreage of this group is about the same as last year. Some damage to radish by green aphis also is reported. Lettuce was affected by cold, dry weather. The condition is fair and the acreage somewhat smaller. The onion seed acreage was increased appreciably. The growing condition is reported to be normal and better than last year.

A somewhat larger acreage of radish seed is being planted in Michigan. The season is late and weather conditions unfavorable.

Sugar-beet seed.—Reports indicate a larger acrege planted for the production of sugar beet seed this year than in 1922. The growing condition of the seed crop is more favorable.

Savoy cabbage is largely home grown because of its poor carrying and keeping qualities. A little of it comes in with the new cabbage from Florida, Louisiana, California, and other early sections. Its quality may be rated as choice, but it is used chiefly in the French, Italian, and German sections of large cities. It is made into salads or cooked like plain cabbage. Some of the eastern markets take considerable quantities of Savoy, Boston alone consuming 25 to 30 carloads per year, mostly home grown.

Larger Crimson Clover Seed Crop Expected.

The commercial supply of new crop crimson clover seed available for the coming fall sowing season promises to be more nearly normal and larger than last year. An increase of 25 to 35 per cent in the acreage to be cut for seed in Tennessee and a favorable outlook as regards production in Europe are reported. Imports during the past two years, however, have been far below the average, while for the past three years the domestic production has formed a very small percentage of our total requirements of this seed.

In Franklin County, Tenn., the largest producing section, the condition of the seed crop is reported to be good and a larger yield per acre than last year is expected. The acreage to be cut for seed is reported to be 35 per cent larger than in 1922. There has been less damage on the whole from "blight" (Gloeosporium) than in 1921 and 1922. Many reporters state that excessive rains are interfering with the proper filling of the seed heads and unless fair weather prevails for 10 or 15 days at this critical period, yields will be disappointing. Cutting will begin around June 1. Prices being offered growers in this section range from $10 to $16 per 100 pounds, country-run, mostly $13 to $13.50. Similar conditions prevail in Lincoln County except that the acreage is reported to be less than last year. The stand was affected by drought last fall but the surviving plants promise a good seed yield.

Conditions are not so good in Delaware because of the cold spring weather, but it is expected that a larger acreage will be cut for seed. Winter weather conditions were favorable for the development of the crop in eastern Maryland and a larger yield on an increased acreage is anticipated. In North and South Carolina, where most of the seed harvested is sold in the hull, the condition of the crop is only fair except in a few localities. The yield per acre is not expected to exceed that of last year, which was below normal. Harvesting will begin June 1 in most sections. No offers to growers have been made.

Imports of crimson clover seed from July 1, 1922, to May 15, 1923, were only 2,148,300 pounds compared with 3,328,700 pounds during the 10½ months' period ending May 15, 1922, and 3,442,900 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1922. The low imports during this period contributed to steadily advancing wholesale prices of this seed during the early summer and fall of 1922, the high mark of $17.50 per 100 pounds being reached in October and November, 1922. Present wholesale prices being quoted by New York and Baltimore seedsmen for immediate shipment are $14–$15 per 100 pounds, quotations as low as $10 per 100 pounds being made on new crop imported seed to arrive in August.

Index Numbers of Price and Buying Power of Farm Products.

[1913=100.]

Year and month.	Price at the farm.			Wholesale price of commodities.[1]	Purchasing power of farm products.[2]
	Crops, 15th of month.	Live stock, 15th of month.	Crops and live stock combined.		
1913	100	100	100	100	100
1914	108	103	106	94	112
1915	110	95	102	97	106
1916	124	111	118	132	89
1917	208	164	186	176	106
1918	224	192	208	186	112
1919	234	198	216	195	111
1920	238	168	203	234	86
1921	109	107	108	161	67
1922	113	111	112	163	69
1922.					
April	115	115	115	153	75
May	118	118	118	161	73
June	119	119	119	164	72
July	118	119	118	172	69
August	114	112	113	176	64
September	110	109	110	170	64
October	110	110	110	169	65
November	113	105	112	169	66
December	123	104	114	168	68
1923.					
January	126	106	116	170	68
February	130	107	118	172	69
March	134	106	120	175	69
April	139	107	123	176	70

[1] Excluding farm products and food.

[2] A unit quantity of crops and live stock expressed in terms of a unit quantity of other products.

Cotton

Prices Make Further Gains.

Further advances were registered in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts during the week ending May 26. Weather reports continued to indicate unfavorable conditions for the growing crop, cool nights and rain having been detrimental.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets advanced 172 points, closing at 27.84¢ per lb. on May 26, as compared with 20.61¢ for the corresponding day in 1922. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 170 points, closing at 27.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 185 points, closing at 27.37¢.

Reports from dry goods centers indicated continued quietness.

On May 21 the Department of Commerce announced that 37,287,265 cotton-spinning spindles were in place in the United States on April 30, 1923, of which 35,515,791 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 35,500,518 for March, 35,307,707 for February, and 35,240,853 for January.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,787,443,897. Based on an activity of 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during April was 40,759,979, or at 109.3 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis. This number compared with an average of 40,389,029 for March, and 30,951,258 for April, 1922.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

May 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	May 26, 1923.	May 27, 1922.	May 27, 1921.	May 28, 1920.	May 24, 1919.	May 26, 1923.	May 27, 1922.	May 27, 1921.	May 28, 1920.	May 24, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
July	27.13	21.00	12.96	37.72	30.90	27.37	20.78	12.50	37.90	30.60
October	24.69	20.63	13.70	35.07	30.35	24.15	20.20	13.25	35.08	29.58
December	24.23	20.45	14.10	34.08	29.95	23.73	19.99	13.62	34.05	29.40
January	24.00	20.20	14.17	33.39	29.70	23.60	19.78	13.74	33.46	29.24
March	23.82	20.08	14.47	32.95	29.55	23.45	19.60	14.01	32.95	28.85

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of May 21–26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	May 21-26, 1923.						May 22-27, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	26.25	27.50	27.25	27.50	27.50	27.63	20.00	19.75	20.00	20.13	20.50	20.75
Augusta	26.88	28.38	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.63	19.88	19.75	19.88	20.00	20.50	20.75
Savannah	26.57	27.95	27.75	28.06	28.00	28.15	20.00	19.75	20.00	20.13	20.50	20.75
Montgomery	25.75	27.00	27.00	27.25	27.25	27.38	19.25	19.00	19.25	19.25	19.88	20.00
New Orleans	26.25	27.00	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.25	20.50
Memphis	26.00	27.00	27.00	27.75	27.75	27.75	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.25	20.50
Little Rock	25.75	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.00	27.00	19.25	19.25	19.50	19.50	20.00	20.00
Dallas	25.85	27.20	27.05	27.40	27.30	27.45	19.75	19.45	19.70	19.85	20.30	20.50
Houston	26.70	28.00	27.75	28.00	28.00	28.15	20.30	20.10	20.30	20.40	21.00	21.10
Galveston	26.89	28.05	27.85	28.20	28.10	28.30	20.40	20.25	20.45	20.60	21.05	21.20
Average	26.28	27.46	27.42	27.74	27.74	27.84	19.88	19.73	19.91	19.99	20.42	20.61

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 25 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	7.31	1900	9.31	1908	11.50	1916	12.90
1893	7.69	1901	8.25	1909	11.65	1917	21.95
1894	7.25	1902	9.56	1910	15.30	1918	27.30
1895	7.38	1903	11.90	1911	15.90	1919	34.00
1896	8.12	1904	13.20	1912	11.60	1920	40.00
1897	7.75	1905	8.50	1913	12.10	1921	13.05
1898	6.44	1906	11.90	1914	14.10	1922	21.50
1899	6.25	1907	12.35	1915	9.65	1923	28.55

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	May 27, 1921.	May 26, 1922.	May 25, 1923.	May 27, 1921.	May 26, 1922.	May 25, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	1	13	8	3	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	88	1,152	2,895	262	133	65
Good Middling	2,231	13,937	26,621	2,600	552	323
Strict Middling	14,716	51,418	22,836	13,889	3,236	2,088
Middling	45,393	73,107	10,931	20,827	8,394	2,719
Strict Low Middling	39,940	37,221	6,781	13,987	4,783	1,200
Low Middling	9,563	5,624	2,650	5,067	553	157
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,886	5,674	977	2,699	835	300
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,136	2,830	413	2,449	947	119
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	23	2	3	4	3
Total	118,985	190,999	74,114	61,788	19,437	6,976

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on May 25, at the port of New York were 85,795 bales; on May 26, 1922, 207,180 bales; on May 27, 1921, 137,670 bales. At the port of New Orleans on May 25, 99,374 bales; on May 26, 1922, 210,706 bales; and on May 27, 1921, 418,770 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, May 26, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	May 26, 1923.	May 27, 1922.	May 28, 1921.	May 26, 1923.	May 27, 1922.	May 28, 1921.
Middling short staple	Cents. 28.00	Cents. 20.50	Cents. 11.88	Cents. 27.75	Cents. 20.50	Cents. 11.75
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	62	Even.	150	50
1 1/8 ins.	100	375	275	125	450	425
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	500	175	750	625
1 1/4 ins.	225	800	.....	225	1,050	875
1 5/16 ins.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on May 26 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 36¢ for No. 2, and 34¢ for No. 3.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922, to May 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–May 22, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 28, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 27, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 26, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 25, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–May 26, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Per cent.
Great Britain	3,266,077	2,907,508	1,470,762	1,473,534	1,238,333	1,944,448	63.7
France	1,063,585	527,165	488,588	651,550	579,095	572,600	101.1
Germany	2,723,620	382,214	1,003,084	1,245,208	839,432	657,626	127.7
Italy	429,531	491,865	445,011	358,565	442,129	437,970	100.9
Japan	337,844	773,385	416,382	724,249	534,946	641,987	83.3
China	2,978	7,045	26,030	84,099	18,824	30,768	61.2
Spain	252,233	213,741	221,077	259,401	209,673	234,433	89.4
Belgium	183,892	180,525	175,720	143,356	160,468	140,264	114.4
Canada [1]	133,321	166,772	129,477	155,267	176,493	154,202	114.5
Other countries	238,563	452,338	214,786	190,695	206,158	281,310	73.3
Total	8,631,644	6,102,558	4,590,917	5,285,974	4,405,586	5,095,638	86.5

[1] Exports to Canada are for period Aug. 1 to Apr. 30.

Exports for the week ending May 25 amounted to 32,522 bales, compared with 21,746 bales the previous week, 97,905 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 74,205 bales for the week ending May 22, 1914.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on May 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	May 22, 1914.	May 25, 1917.	May 24, 1918.	May 23, 1919.	May 28, 1920.	May 27, 1921.	May 26, 1922.	May 25, 1923.	5-year average, May 26, 1918-1922.
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Liverpool	826	415	141	325	889	619	523	302	499
Manchester	55	38	14	48	169	76	40	36	69
Continent	847	285	141	287	532	480	523	240	393
Total	1,728	738	296	660	1,590	1,175	1,086	578	961

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–May 25, 1923, and Stocks, May 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–May 22, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–May 23, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 28, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 27, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 26, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 25, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–May 26, 1917–18. to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	Per cent.
Port receipts	10,188	4,770	6,523	5,748	5,494	5,493	5,582	98.4
Port stocks	561	1,265	1,063	1,577	900	400	1,222	32.7
Interior receipts	7,237	5,867	6,719	6,815	6,722	7,107	6,721	105.7
Interior stocks	330	1,318	1,066	1,497	782	472	1,129	41.8
Into sight	14,131	9,960	11,249	9,978	9,379	10,107	10,316	98.0
Northern spinners' takings	2,519	1,774	2,637	1,695	1,961	2,180	2,092	104.2
Southern spinners' takings	2,881	3,476	3,159	2,456	3,449	4,097	3,289	124.6
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,906	3,530	4,002	4,512	3,092	1,536	3,580	42.9

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–May 25, 1923, and Stocks on May 25, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–May 27, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 26, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 25, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–May 26, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	May 27, 1921.	May 26, 1922.	May 25, 1923.	5-year average, May 26, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Norfolk	202	331	265	299	114	67	42	87
Augusta	344	358	285	415	136	96	22	117
Savannah	589	679	412	888	182	86	30	142
Montgomery	49	48	60	56	30	18	8	17
New Orleans	1,279	1,116	1,311	1,292	419	211	99	357
Memphis	858	866	1,076	1,002	313	116	71	285
Little Rock	204	179	170	192	71	42	22	41
Dallas	117	166	84	115	17	16	4	15
Houston	2,731	2,497	2,653	2,148	332	121	49	220
Galveston	2,739	2,333	2,279	2,051	371	206	73	255
Total	9,172	8,573	8,595	8,458	1,985	979	420	1,536

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of May 14–19, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	May 14–19, 1923.		May 15–20, 1922.		May 16–21, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	$56.00	$48.00	$37.00	$35.00	.....	$15.00
Raleigh, N. C.	54.00	50.00	47.00	45.00	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	54.00	49.00	.....	.....	$21.00	21.00
Greenville, S. C.	53.50	50.00	46.00	40.00	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	50.00	48.00	48.00	.....	21.00	18.00
Little Rock, Ark.	45.00	40.00	45.00	40.00	17.00	14.00
Greenville, Miss.	50.00	40.00	.....	.....	22.00	18.00

Spot Cotton Quotations for May 26 and Sales During Week of May 21–26, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 26, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of May 21–26, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											May 26, 1923.	May 27, 1922.	May 27, 1921.	May 28, 1920.	May 24, 1919.	May 25, 1918.	May 26, 1917.
White standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	92	181	240	375	204	192	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	69	140	190	303	158	156	56
Good Middling	50	38	38	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	48	96	128	233	115	116	39
Strict Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	55	63	125	63	72	20
Middling	27.63	28.63	28.15	27.38	27.75	27.00	27.45	28.15	28.30	28.00	27.84	20.61	11.60	40.60	30.89	29.01	21.17
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	56	113	290	168	88	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	230	768	463	215	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	223	338	1,115	788	325	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	320	438	1,393	1,003	448	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 5	50	203	188	5	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	61	143	335	279	53	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	163	248	500	448	105	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	240	370	730	668	167	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	325	470	1,060	940	276	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	130	218	460	443	109	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	223	310	638	598	153	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	310	418	790	755	224	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	155	268	585	583	154	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	233	363	723	683	206	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	310	460	870	835	268	112
Sales for week, bales	1,424	165	577	.....	675	269	1,994	989	1,535	6,081	[4] 13,709	[4] 62,032	[4] 67,546	[4] 23,554	[4] 150,123	[4] 29,199	[4] 128,287

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to May 26, 1923, amounted to 3,449,372 bales, compared with 3,071,784 bales during the corresponding period of 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,129,347 bales.

Weather

Still Too Much Rain in Most of South.

The effect of the weather on the advancement of crops and farming operations during the week ending May 29 varied greatly in different sections of the country. It was generally and decidedly too wet in the Southeastern States, except in parts of the Carolinas, while sunshine was deficient and the nights too cool during part of the week for warm-weather crops. Conditions were more favorable in the Middle and Northern States east of the Mississippi River. While the first half of the week was too cool in these sections, it was considerably warmer the latter part and vegetation responded rapidly to the improved temperature conditions, though rain was needed for best results in many localities.

Conditions varied in the trans-Mississippi States. It was generally warm and sunshiny in Texas, with beneficial showers at many points, and favorable for field work and crop growth. Conditions were decidedly unfavorable, however, in Oklahoma and much of Arkansas; spring crops suffered greatly in the former State by heavy, washing rains. More warmth and sunshine were needed in the central Plains States.

The warm weather and, in most cases, sufficient rainfall were favorable in the northern and northwestern Great Plains, the rain at the close of the week being especially timely. From the Rocky Mountains westward the week was mostly favorable for agricultural interests, although the soil was too wet to work in some central Rocky Mountain localities. There was sufficient rain in the more northwestern States to benefit field crops, but deterioration in ranges due to deficient moisture was reported from some sections of the far Southwest.

Frost was reported from the interior of the Northeastern States, and there was local frost damage in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, but in no case was it extensive. Warm, dry weather was needed at the close of the week in many interior States and generally throughout the Southeast.

MOSTLY FAVORABLE FOR WHEAT.

Small grains.—Winter wheat was heading as far north as Pennsylvania, central Illinois, and southeastern Nebraska. The crop made satisfactory progress during the week in nearly all of the principal producing sections, the rainfall being sufficient to cause improvement in much of the Ohio Valley area and the more northwestern States. The crop continued in poor condition, however, in considerable sections of Ohio and at places in Indiana, while conditions varied greatly in Illinois.

The condition and progress of the crop continued satisfactory in Missouri and throughout the central Plains States, although wheat was still late and threatened with weeds in western Kansas. There was considerable complaint of flies and chinch bugs in Kansas and of hail damage in Oklahoma. All grain crops were reported as growing rapidly in the central Plateau area and in good condition in the Pacific Coast States.

The weather remained mostly favorable in the Spring Wheat Belt. This crop was reported as growing nicely in South Dakota and as good and well stooled in Minnesota, but only fair in Iowa. The crop was up to a good stand and color in North Dakota and was in satisfactory condition in Montana, although grasshoppers were doing considerable damage in the latter State.

Oats are short and were needing rain in much of Iowa, but this crop made satisfactory progress in the northern Plains States, though generally poor in the southern Plains. More moisture was needed in northern Illinois, but improvement was reported from most other Ohio Valley States and the middle Atlantic coast area. This crop needed rain in much of the Lake region. Rice grew well in the lower Mississippi Valley, and was favorably affected by the weather in the west Gulf section, but it was somewhat too cool for best results in California. Flax seeding progressed well in Montana and South Dakota, and was well advanced in North Dakota and Minnesota.

Corn.—Corn planting made satisfactory progress in the Ohio Valley States and was nearing completion in Kentucky. Considerable replanting was necessary because of the cool spring in this area, but the warmer weather the latter part of the week greatly improved conditions. The crop showed a fine stand and was starting good growth in Missouri, although warmer weather and sunshine were needed. Germination was slow and much replanting necessary in Iowa and the crop was generally getting a bad start in that State; cultivation was begun in some sections.

Planting was delayed by wet soil in Nebraska and much was yet to be done, although the early seeded was coming up well. Growth was slow in Kansas, but the stands were generally satisfactory. Corn was damaged badly by heavy, washing rains and flooded bottomlands in Oklahoma, and progress was generally poor in Arkansas. Cultivation was needed badly in the east Gulf States, but conditions were more favorable in the west Gulf area. Much replanting of broom corn was necessary in the lower Great Plains.

UNFAVORABLE FOR COTTON IN MOST SECTIONS.

Cotton.—Much of the week was too cool in the northwestern, central, and eastern portions of the Cotton Belt, and rainfall was frequent and in many places heavy to damaging in those sections. Temperatures were above normal in the west Gulf sections, however, and beneficial showers occurred in that area. Cotton made fair to very good progress in Texas, where temperatures were favorable, and rain occurred at more than half of the reporting stations; chopping and cultivation advanced satisfactorily. It was too cloudy, cool, and wet in Oklahoma and much damage resulted from flooding and hail, some stations reporting more than 4 inches of rainfall for the week, with considerable cotton drowned or washed out.

Rain was of almost daily occurrence in Arkansas and very little field work was possible during the week, with fields becoming grassy; stands and condition of cotton were reported as poor to very poor, except locally. Weather conditions were more favorable in Louisiana, where very good progress during the week was reported, but growth was rather slow in Tennessee, where cultivation was interrupted.

It was too showery and cool in Mississippi and Alabama, where progress was reported as varying from deterioration to very good. The week was generally and decidedly unfavorable for cotton in Georgia, because of frequent heavy rains, cool weather, and some local hail damage. Field work was largely at a standstill and cultivation badly needed, while in the northern portion the plants were reported as yellow, stunted, and many dying. Cotton made poor progress also in Florida, where heavy rains were unfavorable and fields were grassy.

While progress was generally slow in South Carolina, the condition of the crop was still mostly fair, but weevil were reported as numerous in the south and east. Fields were clean as a rule in North Carolina, but growth was slow because of the cool weather except that it was fairly good in the southeast portion.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potato planting made good progress in the Northeastern States, was under way in the Lake region, and well advanced in the central-northern districts. This crop did well in the central Appalachian Mountain sections and showed some improvement in Kentucky. Harvest progressed in South Carolina and some shipments were made from North Carolina.

The transplanting of sweet potatoes progressed favorably in Virginia and the Carolinas, and good progress was made in Tennessee. With more favorable temperature conditions as the week advanced, truck and garden crops showed better growth in the interior sections, and minor crops did fairly well in the central and east Gulf States, although it was too wet. Tomatoes and melons were damaged by heavy rains in Florida to such an extent that some melon fields were abandoned. Truck crops were favorably affected by weather conditions in Texas and conditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward, except for some local frost damage.

Tobacco plants did better in Kentucky, and good progress was made in transplanting in Virginia. This crop was mostly set in North Carolina and was in good condition in South Carolina. Sugar cane was backward and needing cultivation in Louisiana, though showing improvement, and good progress was made in Mississippi. Sugar beets grew well in the central Rocky Mountain area and planting was well advanced in Wisconsin; thinning and irrigation of this crop continued in California.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Pastures remained generally short, but continued to show improvement in most Central and Eastern States. The somewhat warmer weather from the central and upper Mississippi Valley eastward was beneficial, though more moisture was needed from the Lake region eastward and in Minnesota and Iowa. Grass and alfalfa made good growth in the Plains area, though alfalfa cutting was interrupted by frequent rainfall in the southern plains.

Ranges improved rapidly in the central Rocky Mountain States, where moisture was sufficient in most places and stock did well. Ranges were variable, however, and mostly poor to only fair in

New Mexico, though improving in the northeastern portion of the State. About the normal seasonal deterioration in the range was reported from Arizona, with stock holding up nicely. Ranges and stock were generally good in the central Plateau area, and pastures grew well in the Northwestern States, though the range improved slowly in Montana.

Fruit.—The weather was generally favorable for fruit in all sections of the country, though the prune crop is light in California, and there was some damage to other fruits in that State by high winds. Cranberries need warmer weather in Wisconsin, and there was some damage to early fruits and berries by frost in northern Michigan. The continued wet weather was unfavorable for strawberries in Tennessee and Arkansas. Strawberry harvest progressed in Maryland and in the extreme lower Ohio Valley.

ANOTHER COOL WEEK.

The week was characterized by a stagnation of movement of high and low pressure areas. An area of high pressure was central over the Lake region at the close of the preceding week and relatively high pressure prevailed over that area throughout the week just closed and at the same time moderately low pressure persisted over the Southern States. Temperatures were slightly above normal in the South during the first part of the week, but were low for the season from the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys northward and by Friday morning, the 25th, it was cooler than the seasonal average in practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains. Thereafter somewhat warmer weather prevailed and temperatures were above normal generally in the interior and Northern States, but they had fallen west of the Rockies to below normal in most sections.

Rain continued during the first two days of the week in the central and southern Plains States and the lower Missouri Valley, and thereafter showers were of almost daily occurrence from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward, except that they were less frequent along the immediate Atlantic coast. Heavy local rains fell in some central Gulf districts on the 24th to 25th, and in some southeastern localities on the 26th. The weather continued generally fair in the Southwest and from the Rocky Mountains westward, except that rainfall was rather widespread in the far Northwest during the latter half of the week.

The average temperature for the week was below normal in all sections from the middle Atlantic coast area, the Ohio Valley, and central Great Plains southward, except in Texas and some upper Ohio Valley localities. Chart 1, page 552, shows that the greatest minus departures from normal occurred in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, where they ranged from 3° to 6°. The week as a whole was cooler than normal also in the interior of the Northeast and in most of the more western States, particularly in the far Northwest, where some minus departures were as much as 5°. The weekly means were much greater than normal, however, between the western upper Lake region and the Rocky Mountains, especially along the northern border of the country, where in some instances they were as much as 12° above the seasonal average. Freezing weather occurred during the week only in a few isolated localities in the interior of the Northeast and in some higher elevations of the western Mountain region.

Heavy rains continued in nearly all localities from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward, except that the amounts were moderate to light at points along the Atlantic coast. They were excessive in central Georgia and southeastern Florida, Miami reporting 5.6 inches for the week. Moderately heavy rains occurred also in the west-central and lower Great Plains and the lower Missouri Valley. Elsewhere precipitation was generally light, the week being entirely rainless in the far Southwestern States and in nearly all sections from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. The geographic distribution of rainfall for the week is shown on Chart 2, page 552.

There was practically no cloudy weather during the week in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake region, where from 90 to 100 per cent of the possible amount of sunshine occurred.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

The week ending May 28 was cool for the season over the principal wheat-producing sections of Argentina. The data for that area, which conclude the table on this page, show that the weekly mean temperature was 5° below normal in the northern section and 4° below in the southern, the means in both cases being 4° lower than for the preceding week. Very little rain fell in the northern section of the area, the average being only 0.2 inch, while none was reported for the southern section. The normal weekly rainfall for this area, however, is only about one-third as great as it is six weeks earlier in the season.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week May 23-29, 1823.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	58	+2	T.	−0.9
Burlington	56	−2	T.	−0.7
Northfield	52	−5	T.	−0.8
Concord	58	+1	T.	−0.8
Boston	64	+4	0	−0.8
New Haven	64	+3	0	−0.9
Albany	62	−1	T.	−0.8
New York	64	0	0	−0.7
Scranton	62	0	0	−0.9
Harrisburg	64	−1	0	−0.9
Philadelphia	66	0	0	−0.8
Trenton	64	0	0	−0.8
Baltimore	64	−4	0	−0.8
Washington	65	−2	T.	−0.9
Norfolk	68	−1	0	−1.1
Richmond	62	−3	T.	−0.9
Lynchburg	66	−4	0.4	−0.6
Wytheville	60	−4	0.8	−0.2
Asheville	64	−1	1.0	0
Charlotte	66	−6	1.2	+0.2
Raleigh	68	−3	T.	−1.3
Hatteras	70	−2	0	−1.0
Wilmington	70	−3	0.3	−0.6
Charleston	70	−5	1.4	+0.5
Columbia, S. C.	72	−2	T.	−0.9
Augusta	72	−3	0.4	−0.4
Atlanta	66	−6	1.6	+0.6
Macon	70	−4	4.8	+3.9
Savannah	72	−4	0.8	+0.1
Thomasville	74	−2	2.8	+1.8
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	76	−1	3.4	+2.2
Miami	76	−3	5.6	+3.8
Key West	80	0	0.9	+0.1
Tampa	76	−2	0.5	−0.4
Pensacola	74	−2	1.9	+1.1
Mobile	76	0	2.2	+1.0
Montgomery	74	−2	2.9	+1.9
Anniston	70	−1	1.6	+0.6
Birmingham	72	−2	2.9	+2.0
Meridian	72	−1	2.6	+1.5
Vicksburg	74	−1	3.1	+1.9
New Orleans	78	0	0.3	−0.8
Shreveport	74	−1	2.5	+1.7
Little Rock	70	−3	2.4	+1.3
Fort Smith	70	−2	3.1	+2.1
Bentonville	68	−1	3.1	+2.0
Oklahoma	68	−3	1.7	+0.5
Abilene	78	+4	T.	−0.8
Fort Worth	76	0	T.	−0.9
Dallas	76	.....	0.8	.....
Palestine	76	+1	0.7	−0.2
Taylor	78	+2	T.	−0.7
Houston	78	.....	0.7	.....
Galveston	78	+1	0.9	0
Corpus Christi	80	+2	T.	−0.5
San Antonio	80	+3	0.1	−0.4
Del Rio	82	+3	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee				
Memphis	72	−1	2.4	+1.2
Nashville	68	−3	1.7	+0.7
Chattanooga	68	−3	3.4	+2.3
Knoxville	70	0	1.1	+0.1
Lexington	68	0	0.2	−0.7
Louisville	68	−2	1.6	+0.6
Evansville	68	−2	0.5	−0.4
Indianapolis	64	−2	0.8	−0.3
Cincinnati	66	0	T.	−0.9
Dayton	66	0	0.1	−0.8
Columbus	66	0	T.	−1.0
Parkersburg	68	+2	T.	−0.9
Elkins	62	0	0.4	−0.7
Pittsburgh	66	0	0	−0.8
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	68	+7	T.	−0.9
La Crosse	64	+1	T.	−0.9
Madison	62	+1	0	−0.9
Charles City	64	+1	T.	−1.2
Dubuque	64	0	T.	−1.0
Davenport	64	−1	0.6	−0.4
Des Moines	66	+1	0.4	−0.8
Keokuk	66	−1	0.2	−0.7
Peoria	66	+1	1.6	+0.5
Terre Haute	66	.....	0.9	.....
Springfield, Ill	66	0	0.8	−0.4
Hannibal	66	−1	0.2	−1.2
St. Louis	66	−4	2.4	+1.4
Cairo	68	−3	0.3	−0.6
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	58	−4	0	−0.7
Syracuse	56	−5	0	−0.9
Oswego	54	−5	0	−0.7
Buffalo	60	+2	0	−0.8
Erie	58	−2	0	−0.9
Cleveland	58	−3	0	−0.8
Toledo	60	−3	0	−0.8
Detroit	60	−1	0	−0.8
Saginaw	62	+2	0	−1.0
Alpena	52	−2	0	−0.7
Grand Rapids	64	+2	0	−0.8
Chicago	56	−6	T.	−0.8
Fort Wayne	62	.....	0.4	.....
Milwaukee	58	+1	0	−0.7
Green Bay	64	+6	0	−0.9
Escanaba	58	+4	0	−0.8
Ludington	58	.....	0	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	60	+9	0	−0.9
Marquette	60	+8	0	−0.8
Duluth	58	+8	0	−0.7
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	66	−1	2.1	+0.8
Columbia, Mo.	64	−4	1.2	+0.1
Kansas City	64	−4	1.0	−0.3
St. Joseph	64	.....	1.1	.....
Topeka	66	−2	1.1	−0.2
Wichita	66	−3	2.1	+0.8
Dodge City	64	−3	1.1	+0.2
Concordia	64	−3	1.6	+0.3
North Platte	60	−2	1.8	+1.0
Lincoln	64	−2	0.6	−0.4
Omaha	64	−2	0.3	−0.7
Sioux City	64	0	0.1	−1.0
Valentine	62	+3	1.2	+0.4
Rapid City	60	+3	1.1	+0.5
Pierre	66	+5	0.1	−0.4
Huron	66	+6	T.	−0.6
Moorhead	66	+7	0.7	+0.1
Devils Lake	68	+12	0.9	+0.4
Bismarck	66	+8	0.3	−0.4
Williston	64	+7	T.	−0.6
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	66	+6	0.2	−0.3
Havre	64	+8	T.	−0.5
Kalispell	52	−2	0.3	−0.1
Helena	56	+2	0.1	−0.3
Sheridan	58	+4	1.1	.....
Lander	56	+1	0.4	−0.6
Cheyenne	54	0	0.2	−0.4
Denver	60	0	0.6	−0.1
Pueblo	62	0	0.2	−0.3
Amarillo	66	−1	T.	−1.0
El Paso	76	+1	0	−T.
Roswell	74	+2	T.	−0.3
Santa Fe	60	+1	0	−0.3
Flagstaff	52	−2	0	−0.3
Phoenix	78	0	0	−T.
Yuma	80	+1	0	0
Tonopah	56	0	0	−0.3
Modena	56	−1	0	−0.1
Salt Lake City	62	+2	0.1	−0.3
Reno	54	−2	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	54	−2	T.	−0.2
Pocatello	54	−4	T.	−0.7
Boise	58	−1	T.	−0.3
Lewiston	60	−3	0	−0.4
Baker	50	−3	0.2	−0.3
Walla Walla	58	−5	0.5	+0.1
Spokane	56	−2	0.1	−0.2
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	50	−1	0.7	−0.1
Seattle	52	−5	0.7	+0.2
North Head	50	−2	0.3	−0.1
Portland, Oreg.	54	−5	0.4	0
Roseburg	56	−2	0.5	+0.1
Eureka	52	−1	0.9	+0.3
Red Bluff	64	−5	0.1	−0.1
Sacramento	62	−3	T.	−0.1
San Francisco	56	−2	0.1	0
Fresno	68	−3	0	−0.1
San Luis Obispo	58	0	0	−0.3
Los Angeles	64	+1	0	−0.1
San Diego	62	0	0	−0.1
Argentina, South America.[1]				
Northern wheat area	50	−5	0.2	−0.2
Southern wheat area	46	−4	0	−0.2

T. indicates trace.

[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 29, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 29, 1923.

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